

Saint Paul

Unangan Aleut

Tanadgusix Corporation
1500 West 33rd, Suite 220
Anchorage, AK 99503
(907) 278-2312
Fax: 278-2316

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	138,240 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	113,440 acres

Total labor force	428
High school graduate or higher	53.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	–
Unemployment rate	10.8%
Per capita income (1989)	\$12,187

Population	763
Percent native	66.1%

LOCATION

St. Paul Island, located in the Pribilof Islands group in the eastern Bering Sea, is 500 miles west of the Alaska mainland and 275 miles north of the Alaska Peninsula. St. George Island is 47 miles to the south. The island's land area is 44 square miles. The community of St. Paul is located on the southern tip of the island, on a hilly area overlooking coastal flatlands. Fur-seal rookeries and nesting grounds of dozens of species of seabirds can be found around the island.

CLIMATE

St. Paul has an arctic maritime climate. Conditions are generally mild, with cool, cloudy days. Severe winter storms, with wind and icy conditions, may occur between November and March. Average annual precipitation is 25 inches, including snowfall of 56 inches. Mean winter temperatures vary between 20°F and 30°F, while summer temperatures range between 40°F and 50°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

St. Paul is predominantly an Aleut community with a small Eskimo and Indian population. The Pribilofs were discovered in 1786 by Russian fur traders. They landed first on St. George and named the larger islands to the north St. Peter and St. Paul Islands. In 1788 the Russian American Company enslaved and relocated Aleuts from Siberia, Atka, and Unalaska to the Pribilofs to hunt fur seals; their descendants live on the two islands today.

In 1870 the Alaska Commercial Company was awarded a 20-year sealing lease by the U.S. government and provided housing, food, and medical care to local residents in exchange for their labor in seal harvesting. In 1890 a second 20-year lease was awarded to the North American Commercial Company; however, the fur seals had been severely over-harvested and poverty ensued. The 1910 Fur Seal Act ended private leasing on the islands and placed the community and fur seals under the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Food and clothing were scarce, social and racial segregation were practiced, and working conditions were poor.

During World War II, the Pribilof Aleuts were moved to Funtier Bay, on Admiralty Island in southeast Alaska, as part of the emergency evacuation of residents from the Bering Sea. In 1979 the Aleut islanders received \$8.5 million in partial compensation for the unfair and unjust treatment to which they were subjected under federal administration between 1870 and 1946. In 1983 Congress passed the Fur Seal Act Amendments, which ended government control of the

seal harvest and federal presence on the island. Responsibility for providing community services and management of the fur seals was left to local entities. Twenty million dollars were provided to help develop and diversify the island economy: \$12 million to St. Paul and \$8 million to St. George. Commercial harvesting on St. Paul ceased in 1985; ownership of fur-seal pelts is now prohibited, except for subsistence purposes. Local residents are currently working to develop a commercial-fishing industry. The Russian Orthodox church plays a strong role in community cohesiveness.

GOVERNMENT

St. Paul was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1971, with a city manager and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Aleut Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Although subsistence has not historically been the focus of the local culture, today halibut and seal are shared and exchanged with relatives living in other communities, in exchange for salmon and reindeer. The federally controlled fur-seal industry dominated the economy of the Pribilofs until 1985. At present, St. Paul is a port for the central Bering Sea Fishing Fleet, although the infrastructure and economy is still under development. Commercial fishing and tourism, in addition to subsistence activities, are important contributions to the economy of the village.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs 32 village residents.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing employs 44 residents of St. Paul; the community serves as the major port within the central Bering Sea for international and domestic fleets. The port opened in 1990, and rapid expansion of facilities and services has since taken place.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 71 people, state government provides work for 18 more, and the federal government employs an additional 36.

MANUFACTURING

Many village residents find employment with the seafood-processing facility in the village. There is also a boat-building business in the village. Nondurable manufacturing employs 71 village residents.

SERVICES

There are a number of retail stores in the village, as well as two repair shops. Wholesale trade employs six village residents, retail trade 12, repair services two, personal services 12, communications and utilities 15, and professional services other than health and education 28.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The village corporation operates a tour service, and there is a restaurant and a newsstand in the village. Entertainment and recreation employ two village residents.

TRANSPORTATION

There are a number of taxicab services, a trucking company, and a freight-expediting service. The transportation industry employs 12 village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

St. Paul is accessible by air and water. The state of Alaska owns the local airport, which has a 5,075-foot runway with a gravel surface. There is no crosswind runway. Most supplies and freight arrive in St. Paul by ship. The harbor and a 700-foot dock were recently completed.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of St. Paul provides piped water to residents from a community well. It also operates a community septic system for sewage disposal. There is a washeteria in the village, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents.

Electricity is provided by the St. Paul Municipal Utility Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable-television service is available in the village, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 177 housing units in the village, 154 are occupied; almost all are heated with oil. The village school, which offers classes for students from kindergarten through tenth grade, is operated by the Pribilof Islands Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the St. Paul Clinic, owned by the village and operated by the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Aleutian-Pribilof Island Association. Emergency services are provided by the St. Paul Volunteer Rescue Squad.

U.S. Geological Survey. While the Kenai Peninsula is now largely non-native, the community retains much of its traditional culture.

GOVERNMENT

Salamatof is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the Kenai Peninsula Borough (see Alaska introduction). Alaska native residents are governed by a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Cook Inlet Regional Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Economic opportunities in the region are diverse. Residents are able to find employment in oil and gas processing, the timber industry, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail business, and tourism-related services. The village itself is attempting to develop a lake resort area.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs 18 village residents.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important source of income for village residents.

FORESTRY

The timber industry employs a number of Salamatof residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 21 people, state government provides work for 19 more, and the federal government employs an additional three.

MANUFACTURING

Durable manufacturing employs 15 village residents, while nondurable manufacturing provides employment for nine.

SERVICES

Services are extensive on the Kenai Peninsula. Wholesale trade provides employment for 13 residents, retail trade 50, finance and related businesses four, repair services 13, personal services 13, communications and utilities four, and professional services other than health and education nine.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Tourism, especially combined with fishing and hunting, is a growing industry on the Kenai Peninsula. Entertainment and recreation employ seven village residents.

TRANSPORTATION

Seven Salamatof residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and other communities in the state and beyond. The city of Kenai offers an airport and docking facilities.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Kenai Peninsula Borough provides approximately half of the households in the village with piped water; the rest obtain their water from individual wells. The borough also provides a piped-sewage system to somewhat less than half of the residents, while the rest use individual septic tanks. Electricity is provided by the Alaska Electric Generation and Transmission Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific

Salamatof

Tanaina (Dena'ina) Athabascan	
Salamatof Native Association, Inc.	
P.O. Box 2682	
Kenai, AK 99611	
(907) 283-7864	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	76,229 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	76,166 acres
Total labor force	321
High school graduate or higher	62.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.3%
Unemployment rate	14.6%
Per capita income (1989)	\$8,741
Population	999
Percent native	10.4%

LOCATION

Salamatof is located on the Kenai Peninsula, on the east shore of Cook Inlet, at the mouth of Salamatof Creek, 5.5 miles northwest of the city of Kenai.

CLIMATE

Salamatof is located in the maritime climate zone. January temperatures range from 4°F to 22°F; July temperatures vary from 46°F to 61°F. Average annual precipitation is 20 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Salamatof is a Tanaina Indian village, first reported in 1911 by the

Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Several television channels are available from Anchorage. Of 424 housing units in the village, 264 are occupied; over 70 percent are heated with gas provided by a utility, while the rest are heated with wood, bottled gas, oil, and electric heat. The village school is operated by the Kenai Peninsula Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the hospital in Soldotna. The regional health corporation is Chugachmiut.

Sand Point

Unangan Aleut	
Shumagin Corporation	
P.O. Box 189	
Sand Point, AK 99661	
(907) 383-3525	
Fax: 383-3496	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	138,240 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	130,535 acres
Total labor force	451
High school graduate or higher	53.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.4%
Unemployment rate	2.9%
Per capita income (1989)	\$24,671
Population	878
Percent native	49.3%

LOCATION

Sand Point is located on Humboldt Harbor on Popof Island, on the Pacific side of the Alaska Peninsula, 570 miles southwest of Anchorage.

CLIMATE

Sand Point lies in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures range from winter lows of -9°F to summer highs of 76°F. Snowfall averages 52 inches, with total annual precipitation of 33 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Sand Point is a mixed community with a large Aleut population. It was founded in 1898 by a San Francisco fishing company, as a trading post and cod-fishing station. Aleuts from surrounding villages and Scandinavian fishermen were the first residents of the community. Sand Point served as a repair and supply center for gold mining during the early 1900s, but fish processing became the dominant activity in the 1930s. St. Nicholas Chapel, a Russian Orthodox church, was built in 1933 and is now on the National Register of Historical Places. A fish-processing company built a halibut plant in 1946. Today the village is home to the largest fishing fleet in the Aleutian chain.

GOVERNMENT

Sand Point was incorporated under Alaska law as a first-class city in 1966, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the Aleutians East Borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Aleut Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Commercial fishing is the mainstay of the local economy, but a number of other cash-employment opportunities are available, and residents rely on subsistence activities as well to supplement their incomes.

CONSTRUCTION

There is a construction business in the village, as well as a number of handyman services. The construction industry employs 15 village residents.

FISHERIES

There are three major seafood-processing enterprises in the village, which attract a large, transient population available for seasonal cannery work. One of the seafood-processing companies has a major bottomfish and salmon plant in the village, as well as providing fuel and other services to community residents. The second company owns a storage and transfer station in the village. In 1991 a third seafood-processing company moored a floating processor near the city dock for Pacific cod processing.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 63 people, state government provides work for 11 more, and the federal government employs an additional five.

MANUFACTURING

There are several boat-building and repair businesses in the village, in addition to the canneries. Durable manufacturing employs four residents; nondurable manufacturing offers employment to 180 residents.

SERVICES

There is a travel agency and a trash-hauling service in the village. There are also three general stores, a hardware store, a variety store, an automotive-supply store, several clothing stores, a toy store, several sewing stores, and a number of other retail stores. In addition there are three beauty salons, a tax-return preparation service, a building-maintenance service, a number of repair shops, and several bookkeeping services in the village. Wholesale trade employs 13 village residents, retail trade 27, finance and related businesses five, repair services nine, personal services seven, communications and utilities eight, and professional services other than health and education six.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are several restaurants in the village, two bars, a video-tape rental business, and a charter fishing business.

TRANSPORTATION

There is a taxi service in the village. The transportation industry employs 18 village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Sand Point has a new airport, with a 4,000-foot runway, and a 25-acre boat harbor with four docks, 134 boat slips, and a 150-ton marine travel lift. Scheduled air, ship, and barge services supply the community. Direct flights to Anchorage are available.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Sand Point provides its residents with piped water from a surface source. It also provides a piped sewage-disposal service. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to residents from the Sand Point Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Interior Telephone Company, while long-distance

service is available through Alascom. One channel of television is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 272 housing units in the village, 242 are occupied; almost all are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Aleutians East Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Sand Point Community Health Facility, owned by the village corporation and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Eastern Aleutian Tribe. Emergencies are handled by the Sand Point Emergency Medical Service. The village school is operated by the Aleutians East Borough.

Savoonga

Siberian Eskimo

Savoonga Native Corporation
P.O. Box 150
Savoonga, AK 99769
(907) 984-6613

Former St. Lawrence Island Reserve lands (with Gambell):
1,135,950 acres
Patented lands: 1,135,950 acres

Total labor force	109
High school graduate or higher	39.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	—
Unemployment rate	14.7%
Per capita income (1989)	\$3,344
Population	519
Percent native	95.2%

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Savoonga is located on the northern coast of St. Lawrence Island, in the Bering Sea, 164 miles west of Nome.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

In 1891 President Theodore Roosevelt declared the entire island a reindeer reserve; this status carried with it the claim to the island on the part of the residents of the villages of Gambell and Savoonga, the only villages on the island. With the passage of the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the islanders elected to accept the former reserve lands as their part of the settlement. While this made them ineligible for some of the provisions of the act, it also resulted in a land base that is much larger than that otherwise provided for in ANCSA. Savoonga is a traditional Eskimo village, with a subsistence culture centering on walrus and whale hunting. Most residents are bilingual in English and Siberian Yupik Eskimo. St. Lawrence Island has been inhabited for several thousand years, and the island had a population of about 4,000 by the 19th century. Residents had little contact with the rest of the world until European traders began to frequent the area. A tragic famine occurred on the island in 1880, reducing the population to an estimated 500. In 1900 a herd of reindeer was moved to the island, and by 1917 it had grown quite large, so the community was moved to its present location where grazing lands were better.

CLIMATE

Savoonga has a subarctic maritime climate, with some continental influences during the winter. Summer temperatures range from 40°F to 51°F; winter temperatures vary from -7°F to 11°F.

Temperatures below -20°F are unusual. Average precipitation is 16 inches annually, including 80 inches of snowfall. The island is subject to prevailing winds of over 20 miles per hour.

GOVERNMENT

Savoonga was incorporated as a second-class city under Alaska law in 1969, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Bering Straits Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The economy of Savoonga is largely based on the subsistence hunting of walrus, seal, fish, and beluga whales, with some cash income. Reindeer harvests occur, but the herd is not managed. Fox trapping is a secondary source of income. Islanders are known for their outstanding ivory carvings, and there is some tourism from bird-watchers.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs two village residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 24 people, while state government provides work for 49 more.

MANUFACTURING

Ivory carving and other traditional crafts provide some cash income for residents.

SERVICES

There is a general store in the village and several grocery stores. Retail trade employs seven village residents, finance and related businesses three, repair services two, personal services one, communications and utilities two, and professional services other than health and education two. There are two child-care services in the village.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are several gift stores in the village, a lodge for visitors, and a video-tape rental service. Entertainment and recreation employ three village residents.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs seven village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Savoonga is accessible mainly by air, although villagers use boats in the summer to travel to Gambell, the other village on the island. Because of iced-in conditions during the winter and the lack of a seaport, the village is dependent on air transport. Regular air service is available from Nome and Unalakleet; airport improvements are scheduled through 1997. There is no dock, so bulk supplies must be lightered from Kotzebue to Savoonga and off-loaded on the beach.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Savoonga provides water at a city-operated washeteria, drawn from a community well. There is a honeybucket dump in the village. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to residents from the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable television service is available in the village, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 129 housing units in the village, 116

are occupied; almost all of them are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Bering Straits Regional Education Attendance Area. The city also operates a teen center.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Savoonga Health Clinic, owned and operated by the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Norton Sound Health Corporation.

Saxman

Tlingit	
Cape Fox Corporation	
P.O. Box 8558	
Ketchikan, AK 99901	
(907) 225-5163	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	23,040 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	21,966 acres
Total labor force	165
High school graduate or higher	76.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.8%
Unemployment rate	25.5%
Per capita income (1989)	\$10,423
Population	369
Percent native	77.0%

LOCATION

Saxman is located on the west side of Revillagigedo Island, three miles south of Ketchikan, on the South Tongas Highway. It is ideally located on a protected harbor of the Tongas Narrows.

CLIMATE

Saxman lies in the maritime climate zone, characterized by its relatively warm winters, cool summers, and heavy precipitation. Average summer temperatures range from 46°F to 59°F; average winter temperatures vary from 29°F to 48°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Saxman is a Tlingit community; most residents maintain a culture centered on subsistence activities. In 1886 a Presbyterian teacher named Samuel Saxman and a Tlingit village elder were lost at sea while searching for a new community site at which to establish a church and a BIA school. Tongas and Cape Fox Tlingits from area villages chose the site of Saxman for the school and church in 1894.

In the 1930s, many totem poles and ceremonial artifacts were retrieved from the ancestral villages at Tongas, Cat, Pennock Islands and Cape Fox and restored as part of a U.S. Forest Service program. The Totem Park in Saxman has become a major attraction for Ketchikan-area visitors. A new totem-pole-carving center is fostering traditional skills and providing tourism opportunities.

GOVERNMENT

Saxman was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1930, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the Ketchikan Gateway Borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Sealaska Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Most employment opportunities are in the nearby city of Ketchikan, at the pulp mill and the state ferry or in fish processing and government. The city provides some employment at the Saxman Seaport, and the Cape Fox Corporation offers both year-round and seasonal tourist-related employment. The Saxman Totem Park was recently expanded to become a cultural center, including a tribal house, a totem-carving shed, and a hall for traditional Tlingit dance exhibitions. Commercial fishing is also an important source of self-employment.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs seven residents of Saxman.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important source of income for village residents.

FORESTRY

Harvesting timber resources provides employment for a number of Saxman residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 13 people, state government provides work for 12 more, and the federal government employs an additional four.

MANUFACTURING

Durable manufacturing employs 12 village residents, while nondurable manufacturing employs another 19.

SERVICES

Retail trade employs 15 village residents, finance and related businesses five, personal services three, communications and utilities two, and professional services other than health and education nine.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Tourism is an important source of income for village residents, especially in connection with the totem park.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs 23 village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Saxman and the much larger town of Ketchikan are connected by the South Tongas Highway. Scheduled jet and air-taxi services are available in Ketchikan. The community relies on Ketchikan for its boat-moorage, barge, and ferry services.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Saxman provides piped water to residents, as well as water at a central location, drawn from a surface source. The city also provides a piped sewage-disposal service, utilizing a community septic system. Electricity is available to residents from the city of Ketchikan, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Ketchikan Public Utilities, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One channel of television is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 105 housing units in the village, 99 are occupied; over 80 percent are heated with oil, while most of the rest are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Ketchikan Gateway Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Saxman Health Clinic, administered

by the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation. Emergencies are handled by the Saxman Emergency Medical Service.

Scammon Bay

Yup'ik Eskimo

Askinuk Corporation

P.O. Box 89

Scammon Bay, AK 99662

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA 92,160 acres

Interim conveyance (1994) 83,137 acres

Total labor force 89

High school graduate or higher 44.2%

Bachelor's degree or higher 1.7%

Unemployment rate 18.4%

Per capita income (1989) \$4,126

Population 343

Percent native 96.5%

LOCATION

Scammon Bay is located to the north of the Askinuk Mountains in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta of southwest Alaska on the south bank on the Kun River, one mile from the Bering Sea.

CLIMATE

Scammon Bay is located in the maritime climate zone, characterized by relatively warm winters, cool summers, and fairly heavy precipitation. Temperatures range from winter lows of -25°F to summer highs of 79°F. Annual precipitation is 14 inches, including 65 inches of snowfall. Easterly winds during the winter cause severe wind-chill factors.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Scammon Bay is a Yup'ik Eskimo community with a culture centered on fishing and subsistence activities. The community is known in Eskimo as Mariak, and its residents are called Mariagamiut. The English name was adopted to honor Captain Charles Scammon, who served as the marine chief of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition from 1856 to 1867.

GOVERNMENT

Scammon Bay was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1967, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Employment in Scammon Bay centers on the commercial-fishing industry, U.S. Bureau of Land Management fire fighting, and various construction projects. Subsistence activities involve harvesting fish, beluga whales, walrus, seals, birds, and berries.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs two residents of Scammon Bay.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important source of income for village

residents. The Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports over 60 limited-entry fishing permits held by residents. The 1992 Community Development Quota Program increased the pollack groundfish quota for small communities such as Scammon Bay.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 10 people, state government provides work for 26 more, and the federal government employs an additional nine.

MANUFACTURING

There is a leather goods factory in the village.

SERVICES

There is a snowplowing and waste-removal service in the village, as well as three general stores and a grocery store. Retail trade employs 16 village residents, repair services two, and professional services other than health and education two.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are two video-tape rental services in the village. Entertainment and recreation employ two residents.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs seven residents of Scammon Bay.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Scammon Bay is accessible by air, water, and winter trails. Barges bring in bulk supplies each summer. Winter trails connect Scammon Bay with Hooper Bay. Regular flights are available, using the city's runway. For local transportation, residents use skiffs, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmachines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Scammon Bay provides water to residents through a piped-water system, drawing from a surface source. The city also provides a piped sewage-disposal system and a honeybucket dump. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. A cable television service is available in the village, as well as one channel offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 99 housing units in the village, 85 are occupied; almost all are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Lower Yukon Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Scammon Bay Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

Selawik

Inupiat Eskimo

NANA Corporation
P.O. Box 49
4706 Harding Drive
Kotzebue, AK 99752
(907) 442-3301

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	138,240 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	93,884 acres
Total labor force	144
High school graduate or higher	44.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	—
Unemployment rate	31.3%
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,212
Population	596
Percent native	95.5%

LOCATION

Selawik is located at the mouth of the Selawik River where it empties into Selawik Lake, about 70 miles southeast of Kotzebue and just north of the Seward Peninsula. It lies 670 miles northwest of Anchorage. Selawik is near the Selawik National Wildlife Refuge, a key breeding and resting spot for migratory waterfowl.

CLIMATE

Selawik is located in a transitional climate zone, characterized by long, cold winters and cool summers. Temperatures range from winter lows of -50°F to occasional summer highs of 83°F. Snowfall averages 40 inches, and average total precipitation is 10 inches per year.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Selawik is an Inupiat Eskimo community, with an active culture, centering on traditional subsistence activities. Occasionally bartered seal and beluga whale supplement the diet, which ordinarily centers on ducks, ptarmigan, roots, greens, and berries, as well as fish and land mammals.

Selawik is an Inupiat Eskimo name for a species of fish. The village was first reported in the 1840s as "Chilvik" by Lieutenant O.A. Zagoskin of the Imperial Russian Navy. Ivan Petrof counted 100 "Selawigamute" people in his 1880 census. Around 1908 the site had a small wooden schoolhouse and church. The village has continued to grow and has expanded across the Selawik River onto three banks, linked by bridges.

GOVERNMENT

Selawik was incorporated as a second-class city under Alaska law in 1977, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the Northwest Arctic Borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in NANA Regional Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The economy of Selawik is sustained mainly by subsistence fishing and hunting. Cash-income positions available in the community include the school, the city government, the Indian Reorganization Act council, the non-profit regional association, the state, and three stores. Handicrafts are made and sold locally, as well as at gift shops in larger cities. Seasonal work is also found outside of Selawik, at

the Red Dog Mine, in commercial fishing, in U.S. Bureau of Land Management fire fighting, and in barge operations.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs four village residents.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important seasonal addition to residents' income.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 33 people, state government provides work for 29 more, and the federal government employs an additional three.

MANUFACTURING

Durable manufacturing offers employment to three village residents.

SERVICES

There is a general store in the village, as well as a grocery store and a coin-operated laundry. Retail trade employs 17 village residents, finance and related businesses three, communications and utilities 12, and professional services other than health and education eight.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a sporting-goods store in the village, as well as a restaurant.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The major means of transportation to and from Selawik are barge, plane, small boat, and snowmachine; there are no roads linking the village to other parts of the state. There is a 3,000-foot gravel runway, operated by the city; scheduled flights are provided to Kotzebue and other area villages. Freight is barged upriver from Kotzebue each summer to docking facilities in the village. Within the village, boardwalks have been constructed along village streets. Local travel is accomplished mainly by small boats, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmachines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Selawik provides water at a central watering point, as well as at a number of other locations, drawn from a surface source. There is honeybucket-hauling service, also operated by the city. There is a washeteria in the village, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the OTZ Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable-television service is available in the village, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 154 housing units in the village, 129 are occupied; almost 90 percent are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Northwest Arctic Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Selawik Health Clinic, owned and operated by the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Maniilaq Association.

Seldovia

Tanaina (Dena'ina) Athabascan

Seldovia Native Association, Inc.

P.O. Drawer L

Seldovia, AK 99663

(907) 234-7625

Fax: 234-7637

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA 115,200 acres

Interim conveyance (1994) 108,265 acres

Total labor force 110

High school graduate or higher 81.5%

Bachelor's degree or higher –

Unemployment rate 11.8%

Per capita income (1989) \$11,747

Population 316

Percent native 15.2%

LOCATION

Seldovia is located on the Kenai Peninsula, across from Homer, on the south shore of Kachemak Bay. Flying time to Anchorage is 45 minutes.

CLIMATE

Seldovia is located in the maritime climate zone, with relatively mild winters and cool summers. Winter temperatures in Seldovia range from 12°F to 21°F; summers average 34°F to 48°F. Average annual precipitation is 34.5 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Seldovia is primarily a non-native village, although the Kenai Peninsula has historically been the territory of the Kenaitze Tanaina Indians. There are a number of Tanaina villages in this area on the tip of the peninsula; all are inaccessible by road. Commercial fishing and subsistence are an integral part of the local culture.

GOVERNMENT

Seldovia was incorporated under Alaska law as a first-class city in 1945, with a city council and manager; it is located in the Kenai Peninsula Borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Cook Inlet Regional Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Seldovia is a commercial fishing and processing center, primarily for shellfish. Timber operations at Jaklof Bay and Seldovia Bay contribute to the community economy as well, and tourism is becoming increasingly important.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs 12 village residents. There is a general contractor and a heavy construction contractor in the village.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important contributor to the village economy.

FORESTRY

The timber industry employs a number of Seldovia residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 28 people, state government provides work for seven more, and the federal government employs an additional five.

MANUFACTURING

Two residents of Seldovia are employed in nondurable manufacturing.

SERVICES

Services in Seldovia, because of its connections with other villages in the area, are extensive. There is a kennel businesses, a fruit-and-vegetable market, several sewing stores, and other retail business, in addition to a variety of personal and business services. Wholesale trade provides employment for three village residents, retail trade 27, personal services two, and professional services other than health and education six.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are several restaurants in the village, a sporting-goods store, a number of gift shops, and a variety of businesses offering lodging to visitors.

TRANSPORTATION

There are two trucking companies in the village, as well as an airport terminal service. The transportation industry employs eight Seldovia residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Direct flights are available to Homer and Anchorage, with connections to Kodiak and Kenai. The Alaska state ferry system connects to Homer, where the Sterling Highway provides road access to Anchorage and beyond. Private tour boats are also available for passenger commutes to the mainland.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Seldovia provides piped water to residents, drawn from a surface source. It also provides a piped sewage-disposal system, utilizing a community septic tank. Electricity is available to residents from the Alaska Electric Generating Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom and GCI. Four Anchorage television stations are received in the village. Of 221 housing units in the village, 129 are occupied; almost three-fourths are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood, coal, and electric heat. The village school is operated by the Kenai Peninsula Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Seldovia Health Clinic, administered by Chugachmiut. Emergencies are handled by the Seldovia Volunteer Fire and Rescue/Emergency Medical Service.

Shageluk

Ingalik Athabascan	
Zho-tse, Inc.	
P.O. Box 108	
Shageluk, AK 99665	
(907) 473-8229	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	92,160 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	85,765 acres
Total labor force	35
High school graduate or higher	46.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	22.9%
Per capita income (1989)	\$7,021
Population	139
Percent native	95.0%

LOCATION

Shageluk is located in the interior of Alaska, on the east bank of the Innoko River, approximately 20 miles east of Anvik and 34 miles northeast of Holy Cross.

CLIMATE

Shageluk is located in the continental climate zone, characterized by long, cold winters and short, warm summers. Summer temperatures range from 42°F to over 80°F; winter temperatures vary from -62°F to 0°F. Average annual snowfall is 110 inches, and total precipitation averages 21 inches per year.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Shageluk is an Ingalik Indian village, with a culture centered on subsistence activities. It was first reported in 1850. Residents of Shageluk moved in the mid-1960s from a flood-prone location to a higher site, two miles east on the Innoko River. Every other year, the village is a checkpoint for the Iditarod Dogsled Race from Anchorage to Nome.

GOVERNMENT

Shageluk was incorporated as a second-class city under Alaska law in 1970, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by an Indian Reorganization Act council, headed by a chief. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Doyon, Ltd., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Year-round employment in Shageluk is limited primarily to the city, federal agencies, and the school; residents rely to a great extent on subsistence activities. Summer construction projects provide seasonal employment.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs five people, state government provides work for 14 more, and the federal government employs an additional four.

SERVICES

There is a snowplowing and waste-removal service in the village, a grocery store, and two video-tape rental business, in addition to the fuel oil dealership run by the village corporation. Retail trade employs two village residents, communications and utilities four, and professional services other than health and education one.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are two restaurants in the village.

TRANSPORTATION

Two village residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Access to Shageluk is by air or water. Regular and charter flights are served by the village airstrip. Residents use all-terrain vehicles, snowmachines, and dogsleds for local transportation, as well as boats for travel on the river.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city provides water at a central watering point, drawn from a community well. It operates a honeybucket dump, and residents also use outhouses for sewage disposal. There is a washeteria in the village, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to residents from the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Bush-Tell, Inc. while long-distance service is available through Alascom. There is one channel of television, available through the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 49 housing units in the village, 42 are occupied; all are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Iditerod Area Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Shageluk Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

Shaktoolik

Inupiat Eskimo	
Shaktoolik Native Corporation	
P.O. Box 46	
Shaktoolik, AK 99771	
(907) 955-3241	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	98,095 acres
Total labor force	69
High school graduate or higher	50.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.1%
Unemployment rate	31.9%
Per capita income (1989)	\$7,021
Population	178
Percent native	94.4%

LOCATION

Shaktoolik is located on the east shore of Norton Sound, 125 miles east of Nome and just south of the Seward Peninsula.

CLIMATE

Shaktoolik is located in the subarctic climate zone, with maritime influences when Norton Sound is ice free; freezing causes more influence from the continental climate. Summer temperatures range from 47°F to 62°F; winter temperatures vary from -4°F to 11°F. Average annual precipitation is 14 inches, including 43 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Shaktoolik is a Malimiut Eskimo village, with a culture centered on fishing and subsistence activities. It was the first and southernmost Malimiut Eskimo settlement on Norton Sound, occupied as early as 1839. The village was originally located at the mouth of the Shaktoolik River and has since moved four times to its present, more sheltered, location. Twelve miles northeast is Iyatayet, a site that is between 6,000 and 8,000 years old.

Reindeer herds were managed in the Shaktoolik area around 1905. Subsistence resources include seal, beluga whale, caribou, reindeer, moose, and fish.

GOVERNMENT

Shaktoolik was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1969, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Bering Straits Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The economy of Shaktoolik is based on subsistence activities, supplemented by part-time wage earnings. Commercial fishing is on the increase, however, and provides a major source of income. Reindeer herding also provides some income.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs one village resident.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is becoming an important part of the village economy. The development of a new fish-processing facility is a village priority. Commercial fishing employs three village residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 11 people, state government provides work for 22 more, and the federal government employs an additional three.

SERVICES

There is a gas station in the village, as well as eight child-care providers. Retail trade employs four village residents, personal services one, communications and utilities two, and professional services other than health and education five.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs five residents of Shaktoolik.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Shaktoolik is primarily accessible by air and sea. An airstrip allows for regular air service from Nome; it is currently undergoing engineering for major improvements. The community has no docking facilities; cargo is barged to Nome, then lightered to shore. Summer travel is by motorbike, truck, and boat; winter travel is by snowmachine and dogsled.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Shaktoolik provides piped water to residents, as well as water at a central watering point, drawn from a surface source. The city also provides a piped sewage-disposal service, utilizing a community septic system; residents also use outhouses. The city operates a washeteria. Electricity is available to residents from the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Mukluk Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television

Network. Of 58 housing units in the village, 46 are occupied; 80 percent are heated with wood, while the rest are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Bering Straits Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Shaktoolik Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Norton Sound Health Corporation.

Sheldon Point

Yup'ik Eskimo

Swan Lake Corporation
General Delivery
Sheldon Point, AK 99666

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	92,160 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	78,990 acres

Total labor force	46
High school graduate or higher	22.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	7.3%
Unemployment rate	13.0%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,647

Population	109
Percent native	92.7%

LOCATION

Sheldon Point is located on a south fork of the Yukon River, about nine miles south of Alakanuk and 18 miles southwest of Emmonak, in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta of Southwest Alaska.

CLIMATE

The climate of Sheldon Point is maritime, with relatively warm winters and cool summers. Temperatures range from winter lows of -25°F to summer highs of 78°F. Average annual precipitation is 18 inches, including 60 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Sheldon Point is a Yup'ik Eskimo village, with a culture centered on commercial fishing and subsistence activities. It is relatively new; no mention of the settlement is made prior to 1950 when the U.S. census recorded 43 residents. The community is named for a man called Sheldon, who owned and operated a fish saltery at the site.

GOVERNMENT

Sheldon Point was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1974, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Commercial fishing is the economic foundation of Sheldon Point, although a few year-round jobs are available within government and the private sector. Subsistence activities and trapping supplement income for many residents.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs three residents of the village.

FISHERIES

The Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports 24 limited-entry fishing permits held by residents of the village.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs ten people, state government provides work for 16 more, and the federal government employs an additional 4.

SERVICES

There is a general store in the village. Wholesale trade employs one village resident, retail trade three, communications and utilities four, and professional services other than health and education one.

TRANSPORTATION

There is a transportation business in the village.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Sheldon Point is easily accessible by boat and barge, in addition to year-round access by air. It has an airport and floatplane strips at Kwemeluk Pass and Swan Lake. In the winter months, snowmachines serve as the primary mode of intervillage transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Sheldon Point provides water at a central watering point, the village washeteria, drawn from a surface source. The city also provides a honeybucket-hauling service. Electricity is available to residents from the city of Sheldon Point, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. The village corporation operates a cable-television service for village residents. Of 33 housing units in the village, 27 are occupied; half are heated with wood and half are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Lower Yukon Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Sheldon Point Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

LOCATION

Shishmaref is located on Sarichef Island, in the Chukchi Sea, five miles from the mainland, 126 miles north of Nome, and 100 miles southwest of Kotzebue. The village is surrounded by the 2.6-million-acre Bering Land Bridge National Reserve.

CLIMATE

Shishmaref has a transitional climate between that of the arctic zone and the continental zone. Summers can be foggy, with average temperatures ranging from 47°F to 54°F; winter temperatures vary from -12°F to 2°F. Average annual precipitation is eight inches, including 33 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Shishmaref is a traditional Inupiat Eskimo village, with a fishing and subsistence-oriented culture. It has been proposed to become part of the Beringian National Heritage Park, endorsed by Presidents Bush and Gorbachev in 1990. Excavations at Keekiktuk around 1821 provided evidence of Eskimo habitation going back several centuries. After 1900, when a supply center was established to serve gold-mining activities on the Seward Peninsula, the village was renamed after the Shishmaref Inlet, itself named by the Russians in 1816.

GOVERNMENT

Shishmaref was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1969, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act Village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Bering Straits Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Shishmaref's economy is based on subsistence, supplemented by part-time wage earnings. Year-round jobs are limited. Residents rely on sea mammal harvesting, with other foods supplementing their diet. Some commercial fishing occurs, and two reindeer herds are managed from the village. Reindeer skins and meat are available at the local store.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing employs nine residents of Shishmaref during the summer months.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 22 people, state government provides work for 29 more, and the federal government employs an additional five.

MANUFACTURING

Shishmaref Traditional Industries, operated by the Indian Reorganization Act village council, produces reindeer products. One village resident is employed in durable manufacturing.

SERVICES

There are three general stores in the village, a retail food store, a video-tape rental business, and 13 child-care services. Retail trade employs 11 residents of the village, finance and related businesses two, personal services two, communications and utilities four, and professional services other than health and education three.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a recreation hall in the village, operated by the village corporation. Entertainment and recreation employ six village residents.

Shishmaref

Inupiat Eskimo

Shishmaref Native Corporation
P.O. Box Holder
Shishmaref, AK 99772
(907) 649-3751

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	99,682 acres
Total labor force	111
High school graduate or higher	55.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.7%
Unemployment rate	18.0%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,785
Population	456
Percent native	94.5%

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs five residents of Shishmaref.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Shishmaref's primary link to the rest of Alaska is by air. Charter and freight services are available from Nome; when severe crosswinds occur, pilots land on the beach. Most residents own boats for trips to the mainland. For local transportation, residents also employ all-terrain vehicles and snowmachines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Shishmaref provides water at a number of watering points, with water drawn from a surface source. The city also operates a honeybucket-hauling service. There is a washeteria in the village, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to residents from the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Mukluk Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. There is a cable-television service in the village, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 136 housing units in the village, 119 are occupied; all are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Bering Straits Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Shishmaref Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Norton Sound Health Corporation.

Shungnak

Inupiat Eskimo

NANA Corporation

P.O. Box 49

4706 Harding Drive

Kotzebue, AK 99752

(907) 442-3301

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	92,160 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	86,053 acres

Total labor force	61
High school graduate or higher	43.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	—
Unemployment rate	14.0%
Per capita income (1989)	\$7,998
Population	223
Percent native	94.6%

LOCATION

Shungnak is located on the north bank of the Kobuk River, about 150 miles east of Kotzebue, in north-central Alaska.

CLIMATE

Shungnak is located in the continental climate zone, which is characterized by long, cold winters and relatively warm, short summers. Temperatures range from winter lows of -60°F or below to occasional summer highs of 90°F. Total precipitation averages 16 inches per year, including 80 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Shungnak is a traditional Inupiat Eskimo village, with a subsistence-oriented culture. It was founded in 1899 as a supply point for mining activities in the Cosmos Hills. The village was forced to move in the 1920s because of river erosion. The original settlement was 10 miles farther upstream and was renamed Kobuk by those who remained. The new village was first named Kochuk, but this was later changed to Shungnak, a name that is derived from the Eskimo word issingnak, which means jade, a stone found extensively throughout the surrounding hills.

GOVERNMENT

Shungnak was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1967, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the Northwest Arctic Borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in NANA Regional Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Residents of Shungnak subsist mainly on fishing, hunting, and trapping. Most full-time employment is with the school district, the city, the non-profit regional corporation, two stores, and a lodge. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management provides seasonal employment in fire fighting, hiring over 30 residents each year. Shungnak also has a strong arts-and-craft industry; residents make and sell finely crafted baskets, masks, mukluks (skin boots), parkas, hats, and mittens.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs five people, state government provides work for 19 more, and the federal government employs an additional three.

SERVICES

There is a vehicle parts and supply service in the village, two general stores, an expediting service, and a child-care service. Retail trade employs six residents of the village, while professional services other than health and education employ one.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a lodge in the village, catering to tourists.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs seven village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Shungnak's major means of transportation are barge, plane, small boat, and snowmachine. There are no roads linking the village to other parts of the state. The runway, owned by the state of Alaska, is 3,300 feet long, surfaced with gravel and equipped with beacon lights; there are regularly scheduled regional flights, in addition to charter flights. Fuel and supplies are barged in each summer from Kotzebue. Small boats, all-terrain vehicles, snowmachines, and dogsleds are used for local travel and subsistence activities.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Shungnak provides piped water to residents, drawn from a surface source; the city also operates a piped sewage-disposal service. Electricity is available to residents from the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the OTZ Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable-television service is available, provided by the city, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 68 housing units in the village, 54 are occupied; over 70 percent are heated with

wood, while the rest are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Northwest Arctic Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Shungnak Health Clinic owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Maniilaq Association.

Sitka

Tlingit

Shee Atika, Incorporated
330 Seward Street, #207
Sitka, AK 99835
(907) 747-3534 or 3549

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	23,040 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	26,052 acres
Total labor force	4,841
High school graduate or higher	87.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	21.4%
Unemployment rate	6.7%
Per capita income (1989)	\$16,962
Population	8,588
Percent native	20.9%

LOCATION

Sitka is located on the west coast of Baranof Island, fronting the Pacific Ocean on Sitka Sound, in southeast Alaska. It is 95 miles southwest of Juneau and 185 miles northwest of Ketchikan.

CLIMATE

The climate of Sitka is maritime, with relatively warm winters, cool summers, and heavy precipitation. January temperatures range from 23°F to 35°F; summer temperatures vary from 48°F to 61°F. Average annual precipitation is 94 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Now primarily a non-native community, Sitka is also home to Tlingit and Haida Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. Russian and native influences, arts, and artifacts remain a part of the local culture. Sitka was originally inhabited by a major tribe of Tlingit Indians, who called the village Shee Atika. The site was named New Archangel in 1799, as the capital of Russian America. During the mid-1800s, Sitka was the major port on the North Pacific coast, with ships coming from many nations. Furs destined for European and Asian markets were the main export, but fish, lumber, and ice were also exported to Hawaii, Mexico, and California. After the purchase of Alaska by the United States in 1867, Sitka remained the capital of the territory until 1906, when the seat of government was moved to Juneau.

A Presbyterian missionary, Sheldon Jackson, started a school in the village, and in 1878 one of the first canneries in Alaska was built in Sitka. In the early 1900s, gold mines also contributed to its growth. During World War II, the town was fortified, and the U.S. Navy built an air base on Japonski Island, across the harbor. After the war, the Bureau of Indian Affairs converted some of the buildings to be used as a boarding school for Alaska native children. The U.S. Coast Guard now maintains the air station and other facilities on the island. A large pulp mill began operations in 1957.

GOVERNMENT

Sitka was incorporated under Alaska law as a unified home-rule municipality in 1971, with a unified city and borough government (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act village council, headed by a chairman. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Sealaska Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Sitka's economy is diversified, with fishing, seafood-processing, tourism, government, transportation, and retail and health services. Sitka is a port of call for many cruise ships each summer. The local pulp mill, a major employer in the community, closed in 1993, forcing hundreds into unemployment.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs 212 residents of Sitka.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing and fish-processing are important aspects of Sitka's economy.

FORESTRY

Even with the closing of the pulp mill, forestry remains an important aspect of the local economy.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 359 people, state government provides work for 342 more, and the federal government employs an additional 391.

MANUFACTURING

Durable manufacturing employs 116 residents of Sitka, while nondurable manufacturing provides jobs for 527 more.

SERVICES

Services are extensive in Sitka, catering not only to the residents of this city of almost 9,000 people, but also to residents of numerous surrounding villages. Services cover everything from travel agencies, radio stations, and retail stores of various types, to repair services and personal and professional services. Wholesale trade employs 115 residents, retail trade 684, finance and related businesses 98, repair services 96, personal services 129, communications and utilities 98, and professional services other than health and education 374.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Sitka is a popular tourist spot for visitors traveling the Inland Passage. Entertainment and recreation employ 40 residents of Sitka.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry offers employment to 231 residents of the town.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Daily jet service provides connections to Seattle, Juneau, Anchorage, Ketchikan, and Fairbanks. As a regional transportation hub, several scheduled air taxis (both wheeled and float), air charters, and helicopter services are available. The airport has a 6,500-foot paved and lighted runway, an instrument-landing system, and a 24-hour FAA flight service station. There is no deep-draft dock, but the Alaska Marine Highway system has a docking facility in the town. Cruise ships anchor in the harbor and lighter visitors ashore. The city of Sitka operates seaplane floats and four small-boat harbors with 11,500 stalls.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The municipality of Sitka offers piped water to residents, drawn from a surface source. The municipality also operates a piped sewage-disposal system. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is provided by the City and Borough of Sitka Electric Company, generating power by utilizing hydroelectric potential and burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom and GCI. Cable television is available in the town, and one television station is available from Juneau via microwave. Of 3,222 housing units in the town, 2,939 are occupied; 60 percent are heated with oil, 25 percent with electric heat, and 12 percent with wood. Bottled gas and other heating sources make up the remainder. The schools in the town are operated by the Sitka City School District.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Mt. Edgecumbe Hospital (owned and operated by the U.S. Public Health Service) and the Sitka Community Hospital (owned and operated by the city and borough of Sitka). Both hospitals are qualified acute-care facilities. They are administered by the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation. Emergencies are handled by the Sitka Fire Department Ambulance/Refuse Division.

Sleetmute

Yup'ik Eskimo

Kuskokwim Corporation
P.O. Box 104460
Anchorage, AK 99610
(907) 27602101

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	92,160 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	84,596 acres
Total labor force	31
High school graduate or higher	46.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	—
Unemployment rate	12.9%
Per capita income (1989)	\$8,283
Population	106
Percent native	86.8%

LOCATION

Sleetmute is located on the east bank of the Kuskokwim River, 1.5 miles north of its junction with Holitna River, in southwest Alaska. It is 79 miles east of Aniak, 166 miles northeast of Bethel, and 243 miles west of Anchorage.

CLIMATE

Sleetmute is located in the continental climate zone, characterized by long, cold winters and short, warm summers. Temperatures range from winter lows of -58°F or below to occasional summer highs of 90°F. Total precipitation averages 22 inches per year, including 85 inches of snowfall. High winds often cause flight delays in the fall and winter.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Sleetmute was founded by Ingalik Indians but is now a Yup'ik Eskimo village, with a culture centered on subsistence activities. The name means "whetstone people," referring to slate deposits that are found nearby. The village has also been known as Sikmiut,

Steelmut, and Steitmute. In the early 1830s, the Russians developed a trading post at the juncture of the Holitna and Kuskokwim rivers, approximately 1.5 miles from the present town site. In 1841 the post was moved 100 miles downriver. Frederick Bishop started a trading post at Sleetmute in 1906. A school opened in 1921, and a post office was established in 1923. Saints Peter and Paul Mission Orthodox church was constructed in 1931.

GOVERNMENT

Sleetmute is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Subsistence activities are a crucial aspect of the local economy. Many residents travel to fish camps during the summer, to catch and prepare salmon. They also catch whitefish, sheefish, trout, pike, grayling, turbot, char, and dolly varden. Game animals include moose, bear, ptarmigan, water fowl, porcupine, and rabbit. Various types of berries are gathered in the fall. Summer seasonal employment includes firefighting for the Bureau of Land Management and cannery work in other communities.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs three village residents.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important seasonal occupation for some village residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs seven people, while state government provides work for 12 more.

MANUFACTURING

There is a sawmill in the village, as well as a woodworking shop.

SERVICES

There is a general store in the village and a retail store. Retail trade employs two village residents, personal services two, and professional services other than health and education two.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are two lodges in the village, in addition to a pool hall.

TRANSPORTATION

There is an airport terminal service in the village. The transportation industry employs two residents of Sleetmute.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Sleetmute is accessible by air and water. The Kuskokwim River provides water access during the summer and surface access after freeze-up in the winter. The 2,400-foot gravel airstrip, located just east of the village, provides year-round air access; it is maintained by the state of Alaska. Scheduled weekday air service is available.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided to residents both piped to homes and at a central watering place, drawn both from a community well and individual wells. There is a piped sewage-disposal service, utilizing a community septic system; residents also use outhouses for sewage disposal. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to residents from the Middle Kuskokwim Power Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service

is provided by Bush-Tel, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 38 housing units in the village, 33 are occupied; three-fourths are heated with wood, while the rest are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Kuspuk Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Sleetmute Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

Solomon

Inupiat Eskimo	
Solomon Native Corporation	
P.O. Box 243	
Nome, AK 99762	
(907) 443-2844	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	66,949 acres
Total labor force	2
High school graduate or higher	33.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	100%
Per capita income (1989)	\$2,488
Population	6
Percent native	100%

LOCATION

Solomon is located 30 miles east of Nome, on the Norton Sound coast of the Seward Peninsula.

CLIMATE

Solomon is located predominately in the maritime climate zone, with strong continental influences. Summers are short, wet, and mild; winters are cold and windy. Temperatures range between winter lows of -30°F and summer highs of 56°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Solomon was originally settled by Inupiat Eskimos of the Fish River tribe. It became a mining camp at the height of the Nome gold rush. Only one family lives at the site year-round; it is a subsistence-use area for Nome residents.

GOVERNMENT

Solomon is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Bering Straits Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Solomon residents depend almost entirely upon subsistence hunting and fishing for their livelihood. There are limited summer jobs in the area and in Nome. Some gold mining still occurs.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Solomon is located on the Nome-Council Road. There are two

airstrips in the area, but neither is well maintained. Charter flights are available from Nome. Snowmachines and dogsleds are important forms of transportation during the winter.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There are no community water or sewer facilities. Electricity is available through the Alaska Energy Authority, using hydropower to generate electricity. Local telephone service is provided by GTE Alaska, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of four housing units in the village, four are occupied; all are heated with wood. Health care is available in Nome. There is no school in the village.

South Naknek

Alutiiq Aleut	
Alaska Peninsula Corporation	
P.O. Box 334	
King Salmon, AK 99613	
(907) 274-2433	
Fax: 274-8694	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	92,160 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	88,343 acres
Total labor force	51
High school graduate or higher	78.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	7.3%
Unemployment rate	27.5%
Per capita income (1989)	\$7,289
Population	136
Percent native	79.4%

LOCATION

South Naknek is located on the south bank of the Naknek River, across the river from Naknek on the Alaska Peninsula, 297 miles southwest of Anchorage.

CLIMATE

South Naknek has a predominantly maritime climate, characterized by cool, humid, and windy weather. Occasional continental climatic influences cause temperature extremes. Average summer temperatures range from 42°F to 63°F; winter temperatures range from 4°F to 29°F. Annual precipitation averages 20 inches, including snowfall of 45 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

South Naknek is a traditional Aleut village, with a subsistence-oriented culture. A native village known as Qinuyana was once located on the site where the village developed. South Naknek was settled after the turn of the century, as a result of salmon-cannery development on the south shore of the Naknek River. People began to settle on the riverfront, and soon South Naknek began to grow (although few parcels of land were actually privately owned). Many of the villagers came to South Naknek from the villages of New and Old Savonoski. South Naknek was one of the many villages along the Bristol Bay Coast visited by reindeer herders; fresh reindeer meat provided a welcome variation in residents' diet.

GOVERNMENT

South Naknek is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in

the Bristol Bay Borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Bristol Bay Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Commercial fishing and salmon processing are the mainstays of South Naknek's economy. Other than seasonal fishing and related jobs, most employment is in public services. A few people trap, and most residents depend on subsistence hunting and fishing to supplement their incomes.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs seven residents of South Naknek.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important part of the local economy. In the 1980s, the Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reported 49 limited-entry fishing permits issued to residents; 15 were for drift-net and 34 were for set-net salmon fishing. There is a fish-buying business in the village.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 28 people.

MANUFACTURING

There is a woodshop in the village, in addition to a boat-building business.

SERVICES

There is a bakery, a retail food store, a satellite-dish business, a bar, a photo studio, a beauty shop, a tax-return preparation service, and a welding-repair business. Retail trade employs seven residents of the village, while professional services other than health and education employ four.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a guide service in the village, as well as a gift shop and a video-tape rental service. Entertainment and recreation employ two village residents.

TRANSPORTATION

There is an aircraft-service business and a truck-rental business in the village.

INFRASTRUCTURE

South Naknek is accessible only by air and sea. Air-charter services are available. There is a 3,000-foot gravel airstrip, and the Naknek River is used by seaplanes. The frozen river provides a travel route for trucks and other vehicles in the winter months. Boats are used extensively for travel in the summer.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Piped water is available to residents, drawn from the community well; individual wells are also used. There is a piped sewage-disposal service as well, maintained by the Bristol Bay Borough; it uses a community septic system. Residents also use outhouses for sewage disposal.

Electricity is available to residents through the Naknek Electric Authority, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 90

housing units in the village, 39 are occupied; all are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Bristol Bay Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the South Naknek Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation.

Stebbins

Yup'ik Eskimo

Stebbins Native Corporation
P.O. Box 110
Stebbins, AK 99671
(907) 934-3074

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (4/94)	81,940 acres
Total labor force	158
High school graduate or higher	32.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	—
Unemployment rate	39.2%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,230
Population	400
Percent native	94.8%

LOCATION

Stebbins is located on the northwest coast of St. Michael Island, 120 miles southeast of Nome in Norton Sound. The village of St. Michael is 15 miles away, to the southeast.

CLIMATE

Stebbins is located in the subarctic maritime climate zone, with continental influences during the winter. Average summer temperatures range from 40°F to 60°F; winter temperatures vary from -4°F to 16°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Stebbins is a Yup'ik Eskimo village, with a subsistence-oriented culture; the native name for the village is Tapreq. The Eskimo village of Atroik was reported on this site in 1898. Fort St. Michael was built by the Russian American Company at nearby St. Michael.

GOVERNMENT

Stebbins was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1969, with a mayor and city council. It is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Bering Straits Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The economy of Stebbins is based on subsistence activities, supplemented by part-time wage earnings. The city government and schools provide the only full-time positions in the village. Reindeer herding was important in the past, and there is still an unmaintained herd on nearby Stewart Island. The commercial herring fishery has become increasingly important, including fishing on the lower Yukon River. Residents depend on fish, seal, reindeer, and beluga whale to supplement their incomes.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs seven residents of the village.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing employs one village resident.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 43 people, state government provides work for 33 more, and the federal government employs an additional five.

SERVICES

There are three general stores in the village, a grocery store, and four child-care services. Retail trade employs 15 residents, finance and associated businesses three, communications and utilities five, and personal services two.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a video-tape rental service in the village.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry provides employment for four residents of Stebbins.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Stebbins is accessible by air and sea only; there are no road connections to other communities. There is an unattended 2,300-foot turf runway. Year-round regular flights, charters, and freight services are all available from Bethel. A cargo ship brings bulk supplies once a year, during the summer months. There is no dock, and lighterage of goods to shore is provided by a service in Nome. Overland travel in the winter is mainly by snowmachine.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Stebbins provides water at a central location, the village washeteria, drawn from a surface source. The city also provides a honeybucket-hauling service and maintains a community septic system. Residents also use outhouses for sewage disposal. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to residents from the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Mukluk Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. The city provides a cable television service, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. In addition, the city maintains the airport and operates a bingo hall. Of 87 housing units in the village, 86 are occupied; half are heated with wood, while almost all the rest are heated with oil. The village schools are operated by the Bering Straits Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Stebbins Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Norton Sound Health Corporation.

Stevens Village

Koyukon Athabascan

Dinyea Corporation
P.O. Box 71372
Fairbanks, AK 99707
(907) 474-8224

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	11,777 acres
Interim conveyance (4/94)	93,479 acres
Total labor force	30
High school graduate or higher	38.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.6%
Unemployment rate	43.3%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,432
Population	102
Percent native	91.2%

LOCATION

Stevens Village is located on the north bank of the Yukon River, 17 miles upstream of the Dalton Highway bridge crossing and 90 miles northwest of Fairbanks.

CLIMATE

Stebbins Village is located in the subarctic climate zone, characterized by seasonal extremes of temperature. Winters are long and harsh, summers are warm and short. Summer temperatures range from 65°F to 80°F or above; winter temperatures range from as low as -71°F to 0°F. Annual precipitation averages 6.5 inches, including 43 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The native population is predominantly Koyukon Indian, with a culture centered on subsistence activities. Founded by three Athabascan Indian brothers, the village was named for Old Steven, when he was elected chief. During the gold rush in the 19th century, residents cut wood for mining operations and to fuel steamboats traveling the Yukon River.

GOVERNMENT

Stevens Village is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by an Indian Reorganization Act village council, headed by a first chief. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Doyon, Ltd., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The economy of Stevens Village is heavily dependent upon subsistence activities, although there is some seasonal and part-time employment.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs seven people, while state government provides work for eight more.

SERVICES

There is a retail food store in the village. Finance and related businesses employ two village residents, while professional services other than health and education provide employment for two more.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The village corporation owns a tour company, Yukon River Tours, which offers summer river trips and overnight stays at a traditional

fish camp; it employs four residents part-time. There is a restaurant in the village.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Access to Stevens Village is primarily by air, although there is also access by water. There are regularly scheduled flights from Fairbanks, and charter flights are available. Fuel is shipped by barge at least three times each summer. Residents use boats for recreation, fishing, and hunting. All-terrain vehicles, snowmachines, and dogsleds are used on the one mile of local roads, as well as for general transportation during the winter months.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is available at a central watering point, drawing water from a community well. Sewage is disposed of by means of outhouses. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents of the village. Electricity is available to residents from the Stevens Village Energy System, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One channel of television is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 53 housing units in the village, 37 are occupied; all are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Yukon Flats Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Stevens Village Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Tanana Chiefs Conference.

Stony River

Yup'ik Eskimo

Kuskokwim Corporation
P.O. Box 104460
Anchorage, AK 99610
(907) 276-2101

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (4/94)	64,443 acres
Total labor force	15
High school graduate or higher	92.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	80%
Unemployment rate	26.7%
Per capita income (1989)	\$2,361
Population	51
Percent native	88.2%

LOCATION

Stony River is located on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River, two miles from its junction with the Stony River, in southwest Alaska. The village is 99 miles east of Aniak, 185 miles northeast of Bethel, and 225 miles west of Anchorage.

CLIMATE

Stony River's climate is continental, characterized by seasonal extremes of temperature. Winter temperatures can range as low as -58°F, while summer highs may reach 90°F. Total precipitation averages 22 inches per year, including 85 inches of snowfall. High winds often cause flight delays in the fall and winter.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Stony River, also known as Moose Village and Moose Creek, originated as a trading post and riverboat landing to supply mining operations in the north. The first trading post opened in 1930, and a post office was established in 1935; both of these facilities were used by Eskimos and Indians living in the area. By the early 1960s, several families had established year-round residency, and a school was opened. The majority of the current population is Yup'ik Eskimo, Ingalik Indian, and Tanaina (Dena'ina) Indian.

GOVERNMENT

Stony River is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Residents of Stony River rely primarily on subsistence fishing, hunting, and gathering activities for their livelihoods. Fish commonly utilized include salmon, whitefish, turbot, grayling, and trout. Game animals include moose, caribou, bear, waterfowl, ptarmigan, rabbit, and porcupine. Berries are gathered in the fall. Summer seasonal employment is sometimes available through fire fighting for the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs nine residents of the village, while the federal government employs an additional two.

SERVICES

There is a retail food store in the village.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs two village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Stony River is accessible by air and water; there are no road connections to other communities in the state. The Kuskokwim and Stony rivers provide water access during the summer and surface access after the rivers freeze in the winter. The village's 2,300-foot gravel runway provides year-round air access; the airstrip is state owned and operated. There is scheduled weekday air service, delivering mail and other cargo. Barges deliver bulk cargo and fuel during the summer months. All-terrain vehicles and snowmachines are used for local transportation in the winter, while small boats are used during the summer months.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Piped water is available to residents, drawn from a community well; individual wells are also used. There is a piped sewage-disposal service, utilizing a community septic system, as well as a honeybucket dump for sewage disposal. Electricity is available to residents from the Middle Kuskokwim Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Bush-Tell, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One channel of television is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 27 housing units in the village, 19 are occupied; all are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Kuspuk Regional Education Attendance Area.

Health Care

Health care is provided by the Stony River Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

Takotna

Ingalik Athabascan	
MTNT Limited	
McGrath, AK 99627	
(907) 524-3391	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (4/94)	62,887 acres
Total labor force	16
High school graduate or higher	50%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	-
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,020
Population	38
Percent native	44.7%

LOCATION

Takotna is located in the interior of Alaska, on the north bank of the Takotna River, in a broad, scenic river valley. The community is 17 air miles west of McGrath, 250 miles southwest of Fairbanks and 250 miles northwest of Anchorage in the Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains.

CLIMATE

Takotna has a cold, continental climate, with some maritime influences during the summer. Summer temperatures average 41°F to 80°F; winter temperatures range from -42°F to 0°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Takotna is predominantly a non-native community, but about 45 percent of the population is Ingalik Indian, with a subsistence-oriented culture. Gold discoveries in the upper Innoko region led to the founding of Takotna, which primarily served as a mining-supply center for the region.

GOVERNMENT

Takotna is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). The village has a traditional council, headed by a chief, which represents the Alaska native members of the community. Shareholders in its village corporation are also shareholders of Doyon, Ltd., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Takotna has a combined cash and subsistence economy. Employment is primarily through the school district, post office, clinic, local businesses, and some seasonal construction. Approximately 80 percent of residents are involved in subsistence activities.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs four people, state government provides work for six more, and the federal government employs an additional two.

MINING

There is a metal-mining company located in Takotna.

SERVICES

There is a general merchandise store and a retail store in the village. Three residents are employed in personal services

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a video-tape rental business in Takotna.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Access to Takotna is by air or water only. The community has 80 miles of local roads that connect with the Tatalina Air Force Station, Sterling Landing, and area mines. The community is a checkpoint for the Iditarod Sled-dog Race held every March from Anchorage to Nome.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is available to residents at a central point in the village. The primary means of sewage disposal are individual septic tanks and outhouses. Electricity is provided by the Takotna Community, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Of 40 housing units in the village, 15 are occupied; almost 80 percent are heated with wood. The local school is run by the Iditarod Area Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Takotna Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Tanana Chiefs Conference.

Tanacross

Tanacross Athabascan	
Tanacross Incorporated	
General Delivery	
Tanacross, AK 99776	
(907) 883-4129 or 4130	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	92,160 acres
Interim conveyance (4/94)	81,382 acres
Total labor force	48
High school graduate or higher	61.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	35.4%
Per capita income (1989)	\$8,099
Population	106
Percent native	94.3%

LOCATION

Tanacross is located on the banks of the Tanana River, 12 miles northwest of Tok, in the east-central interior of Alaska.

CLIMATE

Tanacross lies within the continental climatic zone, with long, cold winters and short, warm summers. In the winter, cold air settles in the valley, and ice fog is common. Average temperatures range from -22°F in the winter to 65°F in the summer.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Tanacross is a traditional Tanacross Athabascan village, with a subsistence-oriented culture. The village was formed when residents moved from Mansfield Village to what was originally called Tanana Crossing; the name was then shortened to Tanacross.

During World War II, the military developed an airfield at Tanacross, which it used as an emergency deployment post.

GOVERNMENT

Tanacross is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). Shareholders in the

village corporation are also shareholders in Doyon, Ltd., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

There are few employment opportunities in Tanacross. Some residents are able to work during the summer as emergency fire fighters for the Bureau of Land Management; other residents make handicrafts to sell. The entire community depends on subsistence activities for food.

CONSTRUCTION

Thirteen residents are employed in the construction industry.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs two people, while state government provides work for six more.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tanacross lies one mile north of the Alaska Highway. Regular bus services are available from Fairbanks to Tok. The community has two runways, and regular flights depart from Fairbanks. There is also an air-taxi service operating out of the village.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The community of Tanacross provides piped water to its residents; individual wells are also used. It also provides a piped sewage-disposal service. Residents supply their own electricity, using gas- and diesel-powered generators. Local telephone service is provided by National Utilities, and long-distance service is available through Alascom. Of 53 housing units in the village, 35 are occupied; over 80 percent are heated with wood, while the rest are heated with oil. The local school system is operated by the Alaska Gateway Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Tanacross Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Tanana Chiefs Conference.

Tanana

Koyukon Athabascan

Tovitna Limited

P.O. Box 129

Tanana, AK 99777

(907) 366-7255

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	138,240 acres
Interim conveyance (4/94)	126,764 acres

Total labor force	142
High school graduate or higher	63.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.4%
Unemployment rate	21.8%
Per capita income (1989)	\$6,927

Population	345
Percent native	78.3%

LOCATION

Tanana is located in interior Alaska, two miles west of the junction of the Tanana and Yukon rivers and 130 miles west of Fairbanks.

CLIMATE

Tanana has a cold, continental climate, with slight maritime influences during the summer months. Temperatures range from -50°F or below in the winter to 70°F and above in the summer. Average precipitation is 13 inches, including 50 inches of snowfall annually.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Tanana is primarily a Koyukon Athabascan village, where traditional ways of life persist; subsistence activities, potlatches, dances, and foot races are all part of the local culture. The village was a traditional trading settlement for area Koyukon and Tanana Indians, long before European contact.

Between 1887 and 1900, the St. James Mission built an elaborate school and hospital complex, an important source of services and social change on both rivers. In 1898 Fort Gibbon was founded at Tanana to maintain the telegraph line. The community's location is still well suited to its role as a trading hub.

GOVERNMENT

Tanana was incorporated under Alaska law as a first-class city in 1961, with a mayor and city council, and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). The village also has an Indian Reorganization Act village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in its village corporation also hold shares in Doyon, Ltd., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Employment is limited within the village of Tanana. Almost 75 percent of the full-time jobs are with the city government, school district, or native council. Fire fighting, trapping, and commercial fishing are important seasonal cash sources. There are only a few state and federal employment positions available.

CONSTRUCTION

Three residents are employed in the construction industry.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 72 people, state government provides work for two more, and the federal government employs an additional eight.

SERVICES

Tanana has a grocery store, two general-merchandise stores, a wood-products store, and a recreational-vehicle dealer. Ten residents are employed in retail trade, six in the repair industry, two in personal services, four in communications and utilities, and 16 residents are employed in professional services other than health and education.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a business that provides lodging for visitors and a wilderness charter service located in Tanana.

TRANSPORTATION

Three residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tanana is accessible only by air and river. There is a small-boat harbor, and barged goods can be off-loaded in a staging and storage area. A Federal Aviation Administration flight service station is located at the village airport.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Tanana provides water for its residents at a central

location in the village. The primary means of sewage disposal are individual septic tanks and outhouses. In addition, the city operates a washeteria and provides a bulk-fuel service to residents.

Electricity is available to residents from the Tanana Power Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Yukon Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable television is available, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 169 housing units in the village, 123 are occupied; over 75 percent are heated with wood, while the rest are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the city school district.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Tanana Health Center, owned by the village and administered by the Tanana Chiefs Conference.

Tatitlek

Alutiiq Aleut	
Tatitlek Corporation	
P.O. Box 650	
Cordova, AK 99574	
(907) 424-3777	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	137,246 acres
Interim conveyance (4/94)	116,677 acres
Total labor force	15
High school graduate or higher	63.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	-
Per capita income (1989)	\$8,057
Population	119
Percent native	86.6%

LOCATION

Tatitlek is located on the northeast shore of Tatitlek Narrows, on Prince William Sound. It lies 30 miles east of Valdez, near Bligh Island, and 30 miles northwest of Cordova.

CLIMATE

Tatitlek is located in the maritime climate zone. Winter temperatures range from 17°F to 28°F; summer temperatures vary from 49°F to 69°F. Average annual precipitation includes 28 inches of rain and 150 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Tatitlek is an Aleut village, with a fishing and subsistence-based culture. The village was first reported in the 1880 U.S. census as an Indian village called Tatikhlek, with a population of 73. The present spelling was published in 1910 by the U.S. Geological Survey, which indicated that the village originally stood at the head of Gladhaugh Bay before it was moved to its present site. A post office was established in the village in 1946.

GOVERNMENT

Tatitlek is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Chugach Alaska Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Commercial fishing, fish processing, and oyster farming are the primary forms of employment in Tatitlek. Subsistence activities provide the majority of food items for residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs five people, state government provides work for eight more, and the federal government employs one person.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tatitlek has a 2,500-foot airstrip, with charters available from Valdez and Cordova. Boats are the primary means of local transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Tatitlek provides piped water to its residents from a surface source. It also provides a piped sewage-disposal service; outhouses and individual septic tanks are also used. The city also operates a bulk-fuel service for residents. Electricity is available to residents from the Tatitlek Electric Utility Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Copper Valley Telephone Co-op, with long-distance service provided by Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 52 housing units in the village, 33 are occupied; almost 60 percent are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood. The local school system is operated by the Chugach Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by Tatitlek Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by Chugachmiut.

Tazlina

Ahtna Athabascan	
Ahtna Incorporated	
P.O. Box 649	
Glennallen, AK 99588	
(907) 822-3476	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	92,160 acres
Interim conveyance (4/94)	76,546 acres
Total labor force	121
High school graduate or higher	58.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	13.2%
Per capita income (1989)	\$9,961
Population	247
Percent native	23.1%

LOCATION

Tazlina is located five miles south of Glennallen on the Richardson Highway, approximately 150 miles northeast of Anchorage.

CLIMATE

Tazlina is located in the continental climate zone. Temperatures range from -74°F during the winter to occasional summer highs of 97°F. Snowfall averages 39 inches, with total annual precipitation of eight inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Historically, the village was used as a fish camp by Ahtna Indians moving up and down the Copper River and its tributaries. Today the village is mostly non-native, with some residents depending on subsistence fishing and hunting. During the pipeline era, Tazlina developed around the old Copper Valley School, built to board students from all over the state. The school closed in 1971 when local high schools were constructed in remote areas and boarding schools were discontinued.

GOVERNMENT

Tazlina is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). The village has a traditional council, headed by a president, which represents the Alaska native members of the community. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Ahtna, Inc. (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The economy in Tazlina is based on local businesses, employment in state and federal government, tourism, and subsistence fishing and hunting.

CONSTRUCTION

Thirteen residents are employed in the construction industry.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

State government provides employment for 21 residents, and the federal government employs an additional 11.

MINING

Two residents are employed full-time in the mining industry.

SERVICES

Local businesses include a general retail store, and a wholesale bread distributor. Retail trade employs 30 people, wholesale trade another two, financial and related businesses two, repair services six, and professional services other than health and education employ another two.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Since Tazlina is located on the Glenn Highway, tourism plays an important role in the economy during the summer months. There is an RV park in the village. Entertainment and recreation employ three residents.

TRANSPORTATION

There is a freight-service company located in Tazlina. Two residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tazlina is located on the Glenn Highway, which is maintained year-round. The village is also accessible by air and water.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The community of Tazlina provides water to its residents at a central location in the village; individual wells are also used. The primary means of sewage disposal are individual septic tanks and outhouses. Local telephone service is provided by the Copper Valley Telephone Co-op, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Of 99 housing units in the village, 80 are occupied; over 80 percent are heated with oil, while most of the rest are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Copper River Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is available in Copper Center or Glenn Allen. The regional health corporation is the Copper River Native Association.

Telida

Upper Kuskokwim Athabaskan

MTNT Limited
McGrath, AK 99627
(907) 524-3391

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	64,190 acres

Total labor force	7
High school graduate or higher	–
Bachelor's degree or higher	–
Unemployment rate	–
Per capita income (1989)	–
Population	11
Percent native	90.9%

LOCATION

Telida is located in the interior of the state, on the south side of the Swift Fork of the Kuskokwim River, about 50 miles northeast of Medfra and 175 miles northwest of Anchorage.

CLIMATE

The area experiences a cold, continental climate, with slight maritime influences during the summer. Summer temperatures average from 42°F to 80°F; winter temperatures range from -60°F to 0°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Telida is a small Upper Kuskokwim Indian village, with a culture centered on subsistence activities. Athabaskan Indian folklore indicates that Telida's residents are descended from two sisters, survivors of a Yukon Indian attack, who fled from the McKinley area to Telida Lake and discovered whitefish at its outlet.

GOVERNMENT

Telida is located in the unorganized borough and is unincorporated under Alaska law (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by a traditional council, headed by a chief. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Doyon, Ltd., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Telida's economy is heavily dependent on subsistence activities. Employment is primarily with the school, the village administration, and in seasonal summer jobs.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Access to Telida is primarily by air. Small boats can reach Telida, but snags and sticks downriver prevent large boats from navigating the river. There are no road connections, but a winter trail connects the village with Nikolai. Snowmachines, motorbikes, and all-terrain vehicles are used by residents for local transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided to residents at a central location in the village.

Outhouses are the primary means of sewage disposal. Electricity is available to residents from Telida Village Utility Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Of seven housing units in the village, three are occupied; all are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Iditarod Area Regional Education Attendance Area.

Teller

Inupiat Eskimo	
Teller Native Corporation	
P.O. Box 509	
Teller, AK 99778	
(907) 642-4011	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	132,800 acres
Interim conveyance (4/94)	99,535 acres
Total labor force	60
High school graduate or higher	59.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	3.3%
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,271
Population	232
Percent native	86.8%

LOCATION

Teller is located on the Seward Peninsula, on a spit between Port Clarence and Grantley Harbor, 72 miles northwest of Nome.

CLIMATE

The climate in Teller is maritime when ice-free, changing to a continental climate after freeze-up. Average summer temperatures range from 44°F to 57°F; winter temperatures range from -9°F to 8°F. Average annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, including 50 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Teller is a traditional Inupiat Eskimo village, with a culture centered on subsistence activities. Many current residents were originally from Mary's Igloo. The village became a permanent settlement in 1900, after the Blue Stone placer discovery, 15 miles to the south. During the boom years, Teller had a population of about 5,000 and was a major regional native trading center.

GOVERNMENT

Teller was incorporated in 1963 under Alaska law as a second-class city, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). There is also a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Bering Straits Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The Teller economy is based on subsistence food harvests, derived from seals, beluga whale, fish, reindeer, and other local resources, supplemented by part-time wage earnings. Some fox are trapped, and reindeer herding has been practiced since Teller's founding. There is a herd of over 1,000 reindeer in the area, and the annual round-up provides meat and some cash income for residents. Over one-third of village households produce crafts or artwork for sale.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 22 people, state government provides work for 17 more, and the federal government employs an additional two.

SERVICES

There is a general merchandise store, a grocery store, a meat and fish market, and a miscellaneous retail store located in Teller. Other services include a fuel oil dealer, four child-care service businesses, and a miscellaneous repair shop. Retail trade employs 18 residents, communications and utilities two, and repair services employ three more.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The city of Teller operates a bingo and pull-tab business. The Teller traditional council operates recreation services. Four residents are employed in entertainment and recreation.

TRANSPORTATION

There are four taxi companies in Teller.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Teller has a road link to Nome from May to September and is easily accessible by sea and air. There is a 2,600-foot gravel runway serving regular flights from Nome, as well as charter flights. There is no dock, but goods are lightered from Nome and off-loaded on the beach. Port Clarence is a natural harbor and has been considered for a deep-water port.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Teller provides water to its residents at a central point in the village, as well as by truck. The primary means of sewage disposal are honeybucket-hauling and outhouses. In addition, the city operates a washeteria and a bulk-fuel service. Electricity is available to residents from Teller Power Company, Inc., generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Mukluk Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. The city provides cable television service, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 88 housing units in the village, 68 are occupied; 95 percent are heated with oil. The local school system is operated by the Bering Straits Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Teller Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Norton Sound Health Corporation.

Tetlin

Upper Tanana Athabascan

Native Village of Tetlin
P.O. Box 520
Tetlin, AK 99780
(907) 883-2321

Former Tetlin Reserve lands	743,159 acres
Patented lands	743,159 acres
Total labor force	36
High school graduate or higher	50%
Bachelor's degree or higher	–
Unemployment rate	25%
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,305
Population	87
Percent native	95.4%

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Tetlin is located along the Tetlin River, between Tetlin Lake and the Tanana River, 12 miles southeast of Tok, 75 miles from the Canadian border, in the interior of the state.

With the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971, residents elected to retain the land previously set aside for the Tetlin Indian Reserve. By the provisions of section 19(b) of ANCSA, "...Village Corporation shall not be eligible for any other land selections under this Act or to any distribution of Regional Corporation funds pursuant to section seven, and the enrolled residents of the Village Corporation shall not be eligible to receive Regional Corporation stock." While this has meant that Tetlin does not take part in a number of provisions of that act, it has maintained a larger land base than would have been the case under ANCSA.

CLIMATE

Tetlin lies within the continental climatic zone, with long, cold winters and short, warm summers. Average temperatures range from winter lows of -33°F to summer highs of 72°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Tetlin is an Upper Tanana Indian community; partly due to their isolation, residents have been able to maintain their traditional Athabascan culture, centered on subsistence activities. Athabascan Indians have historically lived in this area, moving among several seasonal hunting and fishing camps.

GOVERNMENT

The community of Tetlin is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). The village is governed by a traditional council, headed by a chief. Tetlin has no village corporation, and residents do not hold shares in any regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Employment opportunities are limited in Tetlin. Many residents make handicrafts for sale, and U.S. Bureau of Land Management fire fighting employs some members of the community in the summer. Nearly all families participate in subsistence activities throughout the year.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs six residents, and state government employs another seven.

MANUFACTURING

Two residents are employed in durable manufacturing.

SERVICES

Tetlin has a general-merchandise store. Five residents are employed in retail trade.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tetlin is easily accessible by riverboat in the summer, but there is no road access. A turf airstrip is available for use by scheduled and charter flights from Tok. Freight is usually delivered by plane.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is available to Tetlin residents at a central point in the village. The primary means of sewage disposal are outhouses. The village council operates a washeteria and a bulk-fuel service. Electricity is available to residents from Tetlin Village Energy Systems. Local telephone service is provided by National Utilities, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 47 housing units, 28 are occupied; all are heated with wood. The local school system is operated by the Alaska Gateway Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Tetlin Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Tanaina Chiefs Conference.

Togiak

Yup'ik Eskimo

Togiak Natives Limited
P.O. Box 169
Togiak, AK 99678-0169
(907) 493-5413

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	156,637 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	149,450 acres
Total labor force	132
High school graduate or higher	54.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2%
Unemployment rate	23.1%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,107
Population	613
Percent native	87.3%

LOCATION

The village of Togiak is located at the head of Togiak Bay, two miles west of the Togiak River, on Bristol Bay in southwest Alaska. The community lies 67 miles west of Dillingham and only a few miles from the village of Twin Hills.

CLIMATE

Togiak is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime; however, the continental climate of interior Alaska also affects the Bristol Bay coastal region. The area is characterized by cloudy skies, mild temperatures, and moderately heavy precipitation. In addition, the area is often affected by strong surface winds. Average summer temperatures range from 37°F to 66°F;

winter temperatures range from 4°F to 30°F. Annual precipitation ranges from 20 to 26 inches, with most of the precipitation occurring in the summer months, when low clouds and rain can reduce visibility.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Togiak is a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo village, with a subsistence-oriented culture. A number of residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim region migrated south to the Togiak area after a devastating influenza epidemic in 1918-1919; many Togiak residents, therefore, have ancestral ties to the Yukon-Kuskokwim region, as do people in the nearby village of Twin Hills. Togiak was previously located on the opposite shore from the present-day site, but heavy winter snowfalls make wood gathering difficult at Old Togiak, so residents gradually settled at a new site on the opposite shore. After the Bureau of Indian Affairs school was closed in 1938, no teacher came to the village until 1950 when a school was established in the old church.

Togiak maintains a fairly stable year-round population, without the seasonal fluctuations commonly associated with Bristol Bay villages. Commercial and subsistence fishing are available in the waters near the village, so residents do not set up summer fish camps elsewhere.

GOVERNMENT

Togiak was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1969, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). There is also a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Bristol Bay Native Association (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Togiak's economic base is primarily commercial salmon and herring fishing. A few residents trap and many harvest herring-roe on kelp. The entire community depends heavily on subsistence activities, often covering long distances for food sources. Seal, sea lion, whale, and walrus are among the major species harvested.

CONSTRUCTION

Two residents are employed in the construction industry.

FISHERIES

Three fish-processing facilities are located near Togiak. The village corporation, Togiak Natives, Ltd., owns one of them, Togiak Eskimo Seafoods. Approximately 400 residents are employed in the commercial-fishing industry.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 30 people, state government provides work for 39 more, and the federal government employs an additional four.

SERVICES

There are two general merchandise stores, a variety store, and a general repair shop located in Togiak. Retail trade employs 14 residents, repair services two, communications and utilities 10, and professional services other than health and education employ three.

TRANSPORTATION

There is an air-transportation and a water-transportation business located in Togiak. Two residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Air transportation is the most frequently used method of reaching the community. Togiak has a state-owned, gravel-surfaced airstrip, 2,600 feet in length and 100 feet in width. There is also a 987-foot by 80-foot crosswind runway. Skiffs are used during the summer to transport people and goods between Dillingham and Togiak. In the winter, Dillingham can be reached in five hours, traveling by snowmachine on a well-used trail.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Togiak provides piped water from a central source, drawing from a community well. The city also provides a piped sewage-disposal service and operates a bulk-fuel service. Electricity is available to residents from the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. The city provides a cable-television service, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 200 housing units in the village, 151 are occupied; over 94 percent are heated with oil. The Togiak School offers education from preschool through twelfth grade. It is operated by the Southwest Region Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by a clinic owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation. More extensive health facilities are available at Dillingham.

Toksook Bay

Yup'ik Eskimo	
Nunakauiak Yup'ik	
General Delivery	
Toksook Bay, AK 99637	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (4/94)	100,076 acres
Total labor force	141
High school graduate or higher	47.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.9%
Unemployment rate	25.5%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,586
Population	420
Percent native	95.5%

LOCATION

Toksook Bay is one of three communities located on Nelson Island, approximately 150 miles northwest of Bethel, in Southwest Alaska. The community is situated in the Kangirllbar Bay, across from Nunivak Island. Its closest neighbor is the village of Tununak, about 6.5 miles to the northwest.

CLIMATE

Toksook Bay is located in the maritime climate zone, with relatively warm winters and cool summers. Precipitation averages 22 inches, with 43 inches of snowfall annually. Summer temperatures range from 41°F to 57°F; winter temperatures vary from 6°F to 24°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Toksook Bay is a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo community, with a culture centered on subsistence activities. The Nelson Island area has been utilized by Yup'ik Eskimos for thousands of years, but the village was first established in 1964, when a number of families living in Nightmute moved to the location.

GOVERNMENT

Toksook Bay was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1972, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). The village also has a traditional council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Toksook Bay residents rely on a combination of cash-generating and subsistence activities for their livelihood. Employment opportunities are primarily seasonal in nature, with most jobs coming from commercial fishing. Subsistence activities, including hunting, fishing, and berry picking, are a major part of village life.

CONSTRUCTION

One resident is employed in the construction industry.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is the primary source of cash employment in Toksook Bay. According to the Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, there are 60 permit-holders in Toksook Bay, most participating in herring-roe and salmon-net fisheries. A newly constructed community fish freezer is operated by the village and employs several residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 23 people, state government provides work for one more, and the federal government employs an additional six.

MANUFACTURING

Five residents are employed in nondurable manufacturing.

SERVICES

Toksook Bay has a general merchandise store and two child-care services. Retail trade employs 16 residents, communications and utilities seven, and seven residents are employed in repair services.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Toksook Bay has a video-tape rental business and a video arcade.

TRANSPORTATION

Four residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Toksook Bay may be reached by plane or by boat. The community has a 2,000-foot gravel runway, which accommodates both scheduled and chartered air services. During the summer months, barges deliver freight to the area. Boats are used extensively for recreational and commercial purposes. During the winter, snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles are used for local transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Toksook Bay provides piped water, available at multiple points throughout the village. Individual wells are also used. The city also provides a piped sewage-disposal service and operates a washeteria. Electricity is available to residents from the Alaska

Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. The city provides cable television service, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 103 housing units in the village, 88 are occupied; all are heated with oil. Toksook Bay has an elementary school and a high school, operated by the Lower Kuskokwim Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Toksook Bay Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

Tuluksak

Yup'ik Eskimo

Tulkisarmute, Incorporated

General Delivery

Tuluksak, AK 99679

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	– acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	– acres

Total labor force	77
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High school graduate or higher	44.0%
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Bachelor's degree or higher	–
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Unemployment rate	3.1
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Per capita income (1989)	\$3,391
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Population	353
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Percent native	93.2%
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LOCATION

Tuluksak is approximately 35 miles northeast of Bethel, in southwest Alaska. The community is located on the south bank of the Tuluksak River, at its junction with the Kuskokwim River.

CLIMATE

Tuluksak is located in a zone of mixed continental and maritime climatic influences. Precipitation averages 16 inches per year, including snowfall of 15 inches. Summer temperatures range from 42°F to 62°F; winter temperatures vary from -2°F to 19°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Tuluksak is a traditional Eskimo village, with a culture centered on subsistence activities. The name is derived from a Yup'ik term meaning "related to loon." The 1880 census listed the village population as 150.

GOVERNMENT

Tuluksak was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1970 and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). However, the community has abandoned its city government in favor of a more traditional village government, a council organized under the Indian Reorganization Act. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Employment opportunities in Tuluksak are mainly with

government agencies, in retail trade and services, and in commercial fishing. Subsistence activities are an important sector of the village economy and include hunting, fishing, and gathering.

CONSTRUCTION

Five residents are employed in the construction industry.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is a primary employer in Tuluksak. According to the Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, there are 26 limited-entry permits held by residents of the village for herring-roe and salmon-net fishing.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 48 people, state government provides work for five more, and the federal government employs an additional 10.

SERVICES

Tuluksak has a general merchandise store and a retail food store. Retail trade employs two people, personal services two, communications and utilities two, and professional services other than health or education employs one other person.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tuluksak can be reached only by air and water. There is a gravel runway operating year-round, serving both scheduled and charter flights. During the summer, a barge service delivers goods to the community. In the winter, snowmachines and all-terrain vehicles are used for local land transport.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is available to residents at a central watering point in the village. The primary means of sewage disposal is honeybucket hauling. The village operates a washeteria and provides bulk fuel for purchase by residents.

Electricity is available to residents from Tuluksak Traditional Power Utility Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Of 90 housing units in the village, 74 are occupied; somewhat over half are heated with wood, while the rest are heated with oil. Tuluksak Elementary School and Henry Lot Memorial High School are operated by the Yupiit Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Tuluksak Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

Tuntutuliak

Yup'ik Eskimo

Tuntutuliak Land Limited
General Delivery
Tuntutuliak, AK 99680
(907) 256-2441

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA 115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994) 89,338 acres

Total labor force 80
High school graduate or higher 44.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher 1.6%
Unemployment rate 6.4%
Per capita income (1989) \$4,720

Population 300
Percent native 96.7%

LOCATION

Tuntutuliak is located 40 miles southwest of Bethel in southwest Alaska. The community is situated on the Kinak River, about three miles from its meeting with the Kuskokwim River and about 40 miles from the Bering Sea coast.

CLIMATE

Tuntutuliak has a maritime climate, with relatively warm winters and cool summers. Summer temperatures range from 42°F to 62°F; winter temperatures vary from -2°F to 19°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Tuntutuliak is a traditional Eskimo village; Yup'ik is the first language of the majority of residents. The name of the village means "place of many reindeer." The village was originally situated four miles east of its present location and was called Kinak. Kinak was visited in 1879 by E. W. Nelson, a Smithsonian naturalist, who reported a population of about 175.

In 1908 a Moravian minister moved to the village; there were 130 people living there at the time. The villagers expressed interest in a school to the minister, who recommended to the Bureau of Education that one be built; a government school was built in 1909. Due to problems with teachers, however, the school was closed in 1917 and the building moved to the village of Eek. It is thought that some villagers may have moved to Eek so their children could attend school. In 1923 the first Moravian chapel was built, and in the late 1920s a trader named John Johnson began operating a store and trading post in the village.

In 1945 Kinak residents decided to move to higher ground since the river had shifted away from the village. Residents moved the village to its present site, renamed Tuntutuliak. The BIA built a school in 1957 after villagers petitioned the government. In 1960 the first post office opened.

GOVERNMENT

Tuntutuliak is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The economy of Tuntutuliak is based on subsistence activities, as well as on local employment through the school district, local and

state government, retail trade and services, and seasonal jobs in commercial fishing and construction.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is a primary seasonal employer in Tuntutuliak. The Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports 69 limited-entry permit holders in the village for herring-roe and salmon-net fisheries.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs four people, state government provides work for 39 more, and the federal government employs an additional four.

SERVICES

Tuntutuliak has three general merchandise stores, a grocery store, a bakery, a gas station, and a sporting-goods store. Retail trade employs two residents, wholesale trade three, communications and utilities five, and professional services other than health and education employ another two.

TRANSPORTATION

There is an airport and terminal-service business and a transportation service located in Tuntutuliak. Four residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tuntutuliak relies heavily on air transportation for passengers, mail, and cargo service. An 1,800-foot runway and a seaplane base on the Kinak River are available. Barge services deliver goods approximately six times a year, during the summer months. Boats and snowmachines are used by residents for local travel.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The village of Tuntutuliak provides water for residents at a central location in the village. The primary means of sewage disposal are outhouses and honeybuckets. The village also operates a washeteria and provides bulk fuel for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to residents from the Tuntutuliak Community Service Association, providing electricity by means of three generators. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network, and one channel is received from Bethel. Of 76 housing units in the village, 70 are occupied; 98 percent are heated with oil. The local school serves students from preschool to grade 12. It is operated by the Lower Kuskokwim Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Tuntutuliak Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation. The local school serves students from preschool to grade 12. It is operated by the Lower Kuskokwim Regional Education Attendance Area.

Tununak

Yup'ik Eskimo

Tuntunmiut Rinip Corporation
P.O. Box 89
Tununak, AK 99681

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	101,495 acres
Total labor force	111
High school graduate or higher	54.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.7%
Unemployment rate	14%
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,189
Population	316
Percent native	96.2%

LOCATION

Tununak is located 115 miles northwest of Bethel in southwest Alaska, situated in a small bay on the northwest coast of Nelson Island.

CLIMATE

Tununak is located in the marine climate zone, with relatively warm winters and cool summers. Summer temperatures can range from 42°F to 59°F; winter temperatures vary from 2°F to 19°F. Average annual precipitation is 17 inches, including snowfall of 22 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Tununak is a traditional Eskimo village, with a culture centered on subsistence activities. The first detailed outside exploration of the area was made in the winter of 1878-1879 by E. W. Nelson, a Smithsonian naturalist; his records indicate that six people were living in Tununak at that time. In 1889 the Jesuits sent a missionary to the village, and a small chapel was built along with a school. However, by 1892 the school had closed because of the difficulties associated with the migratory nature of the people and their close ties with their own traditions.

In 1925 a government school was built in Tununak, and a general store was opened in 1929. Residents continued to retain their traditional customs and life-styles; as late as 1936, some people continued to live in the semisubterranean native sod homes indigenous to the area. In 1934 the Jesuit mission was reopened by Father Deshout.

The 1950s brought the greatest life-style changes to the Nelson Islanders. Many villagers experienced their first sustained exposure to outsiders through their involvement with the territorial guard, working in fish canneries, and seeking health care treatment. By the 1970s, snowmobiles were replacing dogsled teams, and more contemporary housing supplanted native architecture, in spite of its environmental superiority.

GOVERNMENT

Tununak was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1975 and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). However, the city government subsequently resigned, and all governmental functions are performed by the village Indian Reorganization Act council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The economy of Tununak is based on limited local employment, supplemented by subsistence activities. Job opportunities are offered by local, state, and federal government agencies, commercial fishing, retail trade and services, and construction. Trapping and the sale of craft items also provides income for some families. Subsistence activities are crucial to the economy; seal and Pacific herring are dietary staples, and a variety of species are hunted, fished, and trapped throughout the year. Berries are gathered in the summer and fall, as is driftwood for fuel.

FISHERIES

The commercial fishing industry is a primary seasonal employer in Tununak. According to the Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, 46 permits are held by Tununak residents for the herring-roe and salmon drift-net fisheries.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 254 people, state government provides work for 485 more, and the federal government employs an additional 350.

SERVICES

Services in Tununak include a grocery store and two retail stores. Sixteen residents are employed in retail trade, two are employed in repair services, two in personal services, four in communications and utilities, and 12 in professional services other than health and education.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a video-tape rental business in Tununak.

TRANSPORTATION

There is an airport and terminal-service business in the village. Four residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The community can be reached by air, using a 2,200-foot gravel runway. Residents also rely heavily on boats for transportation, fishing, hunting, wood gathering, and visiting. Freight is brought into the village by barge, two to four times during the summer months. For local transportation, most residents use snowmachines and all-terrain vehicles during the winter months.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Tununak provides water to its residents at multiple points throughout the village. It also provides a piped sewage-disposal service; the city operates a washeteria as well. Electricity is available to residents from the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable television service is available in the village, and one television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 92 housing units in the village, 78 are occupied; all are heated with oil. The local schools provide education for students from preschool through twelfth grade. They are operated by the Lower Kuskokwim Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Tununak Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

Twin Hills

Yup'ik Eskimo

Twin Hills Native Corporation
P.O. Box TWA
Twin Hills, AK 99576-8996
(907) 525-9234

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,950 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	65,906 acres
Total labor force	12
High school graduate or higher	26.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	25%
Per capita income (1989)	\$3,990
Population	66%
Percent native	92.4%

LOCATION

Twin Hills is located near the mouth of the Twin Hills River, a tributary of the Togiak River, on Bristol Bay in southwest Alaska, 386 miles southwest of Anchorage. The village of Togiak is located only a few miles away.

CLIMATE

Twin Hills is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, but the continental climate of interior Alaska also affects the Bristol Bay coastal region. Average summer temperatures range from 37°F to 66°F; average winter temperatures vary from 4°F to 30°F. Average annual precipitation ranges from 20 to 26 inches, with most of the precipitation occurring in summer months.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Twin Hills is a traditional Eskimo village, with a culture centered on subsistence activities. The village was established in 1965, following severe flooding in the upper Togiak Bay area. Like the residents of nearby Togiak, the people of Twin Hills have strong cultural ties to the Yukon-Kuskokwim region because many of their ancestors migrated south to the Togiak area following a devastating influenza epidemic in 1918-1919. The school was built in 1972, and a post office was established in 1977.

GOVERNMENT

Twin Hills is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). The village is governed by a five-person traditional village council, whose officers are elected to two-year terms and whose members are elected to one-year terms. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Bristol Bay Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The economy in Twin Hills is based on commercial fishing and subsistence activities. Virtually all residents participate in the commercial salmon fishery; a few also fish for herring or harvest herring-roe on kelp. Residents rely to a great extent on subsistence activities to supplement their incomes.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing and fish processing are primary sources of income in Twin Hills. There are several canneries nearby that provide employment for residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs seven people, and the federal government employs an additional two.

TRANSPORTATION

Two residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Twin Hills is primarily accessible by air and water. Regular and charter flights are available from Dillingham. There is a gravel runway located in the village, and most cargo is delivered by air. There are no docking facilities, so barged goods must be lightered to shore.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Twin Hills provides piped water to its residents from a community well. Honeybuckets are the primary means of sewage disposal. Electricity is available to residents from Southwest Region Schools, which maintains two diesel generators at the Twin Hills School. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 35 housing units in the village, 25 are occupied; all are heated with oil. The local school is operated by the Southwest Region Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Twin Hills Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation.

Tyonek

Tanaina (Dena'ina) Athabascan

Tyonek Native Corporation

1689 C Street Suite 219

Anchorage, AK 99501-5131

(907) 563-0707

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	193,515 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	90,508 acres

Total labor force	53
High school graduate or higher	36.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.5%
Unemployment rate	37.7%
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,479
Population	154
Percent native	92.2%

LOCATION

Tyonek lies on the northwest shore of Cook Inlet, 43 miles southwest of Anchorage.

CLIMATE

The climate in Tyonek is maritime, with relatively mild winters and cool summers. Temperatures range from winter lows of -27°F to occasional summer highs of 91°F. Average annual precipitation is 23 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Tyonek is a Tanaina (Dena'ina) Indian village, with a subsistence-oriented culture. It was first reported in 1880 as Toyonok, which means "little chief." The village has also been called Beluga and Moquawkie.

GOVERNMENT

Tyonek is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the Kenai Peninsula Borough (see Alaska introduction). The village is governed by an Indian Reorganization Act village council. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Cook Inlet Regional Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Tyonek's economy is based on limited local employment, supplemented by subsistence activities. Tourism is a growing source of income for the community, especially with the development of fishing-and-hunting guide services.

CONSTRUCTION

There is a heavy construction contracting business in Tyonek. The construction industry employs a number of residents on a seasonal basis.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 10 people, and the federal government employs an additional six.

SERVICES

Tyonek has several retail stores and a building-maintenance service. Three residents are employed in retail trade, and two are employed in personal services.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Tyonek has two restaurants, two business that provided lodging for visitors, and a hunting-and-fishing guide business. Four residents are employed in the entertainment and recreation industry.

TRANSPORTATION

There is a water-freight transportation business in the village.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Tyonek is not accessible by road; primary means of access are air and water. Permission is required to land at the local airstrip, although regularly scheduled flights are available. Air service and a local road connect to the nearby village of Beluga.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Tyonek provides piped water from a surface source to its residents. A piped sewage-disposal service is also provided, using a community septic system. The source of electric power in the village is unavailable at the time of writing. Local telephone service is provided by the Matanuska Telephone Association, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Four Anchorage television stations can be received in the village. Of 92 housing units in the village, 65 are occupied; approximately 60 percent are heated with wood, while most of the rest use electric heat. The local school is maintained and operated by the Kenai Peninsula Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Tyonek Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the South Central Foundation regional health corporation.

Ugashik

Alutiiq Aleut	
Alaska Peninsula Corporation	
P.O. Box 334	
King Salmon, AK 99613	
(907) 274-2433	
Fax: 274-8694	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	65,067 acres
Total labor force	5
High school graduate or higher	50.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	80.0%
Per capita income (1989)	\$12,208
Population	7
Percent native	85.7%

LOCATION

Ugashik is located on the northwest coast of the Alaska Peninsula, on the east bank of the Ugashik River, 16 miles upriver from Ugashik Bay and about 350 miles southwest of Anchorage.

CLIMATE

Ugashik's maritime climate is characterized by cool, humid, and windy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 41°F to 60°F; winter temperatures vary from 12°F to 37°F. Total precipitation is 19 inches annually, including an average snowfall of 38 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Ugashik is a traditional Aleut site; however, very few people live in the village year-round. Most descendants of former residents of the village now live in nearby Pilot Point, on the coast. Fishing and subsistence activities remain important parts of the local culture. The Russian Ivan Petrof recorded the Eskimo village of Oogashik at this site in 1880. It was one of the largest villages in the region, until the influenza epidemic of 1919 decimated the population and the local cannery temporarily closed. The village has remained small since that time, although canneries have been maintained in the area up to the present. A U.S. post office was maintained intermittently from 1932 to 1963.

GOVERNMENT

Ugashik is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the Lake and Peninsula Borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Bristol Bay Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Commercial fishing is the basis of Ugashik's economy. Residents also depend on subsistence hunting and fishing; commercial fisherman often keep some of the fish they catch for their own use.

FISHERIES

Fishing and fish processing are the mainstays of the village economy; there is a small family cannery in operation in the village at this time.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

State government provides work for one resident of Ugashik.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Ugashik is accessible by air and water; there are no road connections to other communities. Regular flights from King Salmon, as well as charter services, are available, using a gravel runway in the village. Bulk cargo must first be flown to Pilot Point and then taken upriver by boat.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Residents use individual wells for water, as well as a surface source. Individual septic tanks and outhouses are used for sewage disposal. There is no electricity available in the village, nor is there any telephone service. Of 20 housing units in the village, four are occupied; all are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Lake and Peninsula Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is available in the nearby village of Pilot Point; there is no health clinic in Ugashik.

Ukmumiute

Yup'ik Eskimo	
Chinuruk, Incorporated	
General Delivery	
Nightmute, AK 99680	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	63,105 acres
Total labor force	-
High school graduate or higher	-
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	-
Per capita income (1989)	-
Population	-
Percent native	-

LOCATION

Ukmumiute is located on Nelson Island, in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta of southwest Alaska, adjacent to Toksook Bay.

CLIMATE

The island experiences a marine climate. Summer temperatures range from 41°F to 57°F; winter temperatures vary from 6°F to 24°F. Precipitation averages 22 inches, including 43 inches of snowfall annually.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Ukmumiute is an Eskimo summer fish camp; at present there are no year-round residents. As a seasonal fish camp, it provides subsistence food items for area residents. The resources of this area have been used by Yup'ik Eskimos for thousands of years.

GOVERNMENT

Ukmumiute is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It has a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Umkumiute has no economy, but it is an important site for subsistence resources that supplement the incomes of residents of Nelson Island communities.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Toksook Bay airstrip provides access to the island; boats or skiffs are used for local transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There are no community facilities in Umkumiute.

Unalakleet

Inupiat Eskimo

Unalakleet Native Corporation
P.O. Box 100
Unalakleet, AK 99684
(907) 624-3411
Fax: 624-3833

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	180,374 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	161,692 acres

Total labor force	261
High school graduate or higher	67.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.5%
Unemployment rate	19.2%
Per capita income (1989)	\$9,419

Population	714
Percent native	81.8%

LOCATION

Unalakleet is located on Norton Sound, at the mouth of the Unalakleet River, 148 miles southeast of Nome and 395 miles northwest of Anchorage.

CLIMATE

Unalakleet has a subarctic climate, with considerable maritime influences. Winters are cold and dry, while summers are cool and moist. Average summer temperatures range from 47°F to 62°F; winter temperatures range from -4°F to 11°F. Precipitation averages 14 inches annually, including 41 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Unalakleet has a history of diverse cultures and flourishing trade activity; it lies on the border between the Inupiat and Yup'ik Eskimo areas of the state. Archaeologists have dated house remains along the beach ridge to approximately 2,000 years ago.

Unalakleet is the terminus for the Kaltag Portage, an important winter travel route connecting to the Yukon River. Indians on the upper river were considered "professional" traders, who had a monopoly on the Indian-Eskimo trade across the Kaltag Portage. The Russian American Company built a post there in the 1830s. In 1901, the U.S. Army Signal Corps built over 605 miles of telegraph line from St. Michael to Unalakleet, over the portage to Kaltag and Fort Gibbon.

GOVERNMENT

Unalakleet was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class

city in 1974, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Bering Straits Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Unalakleet's economy is the most active and diverse in Norton Sound and takes place alongside a traditional Eskimo subsistence life-style. Employment in government organizations and village schools are relatively numerous in Unalakleet. A herd of musk oxen is maintained near the village, and the underwool (qiviut) is hand-knit by village residents.

CONSTRUCTION

There is a general building contractor in the village, as well as a light construction business.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important part of the village economy. There is a fish-buying business in the village.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 20 people, state government provides work for 89 more, and the federal government employs an additional six.

MANUFACTURING

Nondurable manufacturing provides employment for seven residents of the village.

SERVICES

There is a snack service, a variety store, several general stores, a boat dealer, a fuel oil business run by the village corporation, a coin-operated laundry, a beauty shop, a commercial art studio, an auto repair shop, and several management consulting services. Retail trade employs 24 village residents, finance and related businesses five, repair services 10, personal services nine, communications and utilities eight, and professional services other than health and education nine.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a restaurant in the village, a gift shop, a video-tape rental business, a lodge, a fishing camp, and a guide service. Entertainment and recreation provide employment for six village residents.

TRANSPORTATION

There is a trucking service in the village and an airport-terminal service. The transportation industry provides employment for 26 residents of Unalakleet.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Unalakleet is accessible by air and water; there are no road connections to other communities. The town has a 6,200-foot gravel runway, and major airport improvements were scheduled for 1994. There are regularly scheduled jet flights from Anchorage to Unalakleet. Bulk cargo is lightered from Nome; there is no dock in the town. Overland travel is mainly by snowmachine and dogsled in winter and by all-terrain vehicles year-round.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Unalakleet provides piped water to residents, drawing from a surface source. The city also maintains a sewage system, and some residents use individual septic tanks. There is a washeteria in the village, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents.

Electricity is available to residents from the Unalakleet Valley Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by GTE Alaska, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable television service is available in the village, and one television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 240 housing units in the village, 207 are occupied; 88 percent are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood. The village schools are operated by the Bering Straits Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Unalakleet Health Clinic (Euksavik), owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Norton Sound Health Corporation.

Unalaska

Unangan Aleut

Ounalashka Corporation
P.O. Box 149
Unalaska, AK 99685
(907) 581-1276
Fax: 581-1496

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA Interim conveyance (1994)	115,200 acres 109,457 acres
Total labor force	2,544
High school graduate or higher	57.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	13.0%
Unemployment rate	1.0%
Per capita income (1989)	\$13,457
Population	3,089
Percent native	8.4%

LOCATION

Unalaska is located at Dutch Harbor, on Unalaska Island in the Aleutian Island chain. It lies 800 miles from Anchorage and 1,700 miles northwest of Seattle. The great circle shipping route from major West Coast ports to the Pacific Rim nations passes within 50 miles of the town.

CLIMATE

Unalaska is located in a maritime climate zone, with relatively warm, wet winters and cool, moist summers. January temperatures range from 25°F to 35°F; July temperatures vary from 43°F to 53°F. Average annual precipitation is 58 inches. Mean wind speed is 17 miles per hour.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Unalaska began as an Aleut village, influenced by early Russian explorers and the fur-seal industry. The community is now primarily non-native, although it is culturally diverse, due to its large-scale fish-processing activities. Subsistence activities remain central to the culture of the Aleut community, and many long-term non-native residents also depend to a large extent on subsistence resources. Dutch Harbor provides natural protection for fishing vessels, and the rich resources of the area have allowed Unalaska to develop rapidly.

The name Dutch Harbor is often applied both to the harbor itself and to the portion of the city on Amanak Island, which at one time

was a separate community (now it is within the corporate boundaries of Unalaska). In 1787 several hunters were enslaved and relocated by the Russian American Company to the Pribilof Islands to work in the fur seal harvest. In 1820 the Russian Orthodox Church of the Holy Ascension was constructed. The first priest of Unalaska, Ivan Veniaminov, composed the first Aleut writing system, with local assistance, and translated scripture into Aleut. Since Aleuts were not forced to give up their language or culture by the Russian Orthodox priests, the church remained strong in the community.

Between 1880 and 1925, the Methodist church operated a school, a clinic, and the Jesse Lee Home for orphans. During the World War II Aleutian campaign, the Russian Orthodox church was nearly destroyed by evacuating army troops.

GOVERNMENT

Unalaska was incorporated under Alaska law as a first-class city in 1942, with a mayor, city manager, and council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). Alaska native residents are represented by a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Aleut Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Unalaska's strong economy is based on commercial fishing, fish processing, and fleet services (such as fuel, repairs, and maintenance), trade, and transportation. The community enjoys a strategic position in a rich fishing area that is also ideal for transshipment of cargo among Pacific Rim trading partners. In addition, Unalaska has a budding tourist industry and a new Convention and Visitors Bureau.

CONSTRUCTION

There is a general contractor in the town. The construction industry employs 228 residents of Unalaska.

FISHERIES

There are three fish-processing businesses in the town. Dutch Harbor ranks as the number one port in the nation for seafood volume and value. Fishing vessels landed 736 million pounds of crab, groundfish, and other finfish in Unalaska in 1992, at a total value of \$194 million: 51% of Alaska's entire fish value. Onshore and offshore processors provide some local employment; however, migrating workers are often brought in during the peak season. Fishing and related industries employ 147 residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 111 people, state government provides work for 18 more, and the federal government employs an additional 476.

MANUFACTURING

In addition to work in the canneries, a number of residents are employed in traditional Aleut crafts. Durable manufacturing employs 67 residents, while nondurable manufacturing employs 668.

MINING

There are two gravel extraction businesses in the village.

SERVICES

Unalaska has a very wide range of services, centered on community needs, the needs of the North Pacific fishing fleet, and tourism. Services range from trash collection to retail stores selling

everything from hardware to drugs to groceries, to a florist shop, a T-shirt shop, building maintenance services, business services of various types, and a large variety of repair services. There are also several child-care services in the town, as well as several artists. Wholesale trade employs 121 residents, retail trade 401, finance and related businesses 18, repair services 60, personal services 57, communications and utilities 84, and professional services other than health and education 14.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are numerous restaurants in Unalaska, as well as sporting-goods stores, gift shops, and a tour business.

TRANSPORTATION

There are a number of taxi services, a trucking company, a marine-freight business, several marine-cargo handling services, a number of water-transportation services, and transportation support services. The transportation industry provides employment for 379 residents of Unalaska.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Unalaska is accessible only by air and water. Daily scheduled flights serve the community from Anchorage. The Alaska State Ferry system operates between May and September. A refurbished World War II submarine dock offers extensive large-boat repair services. A boat harbor with 1,800 feet of moorage serves fishing vessels and freight shipping. Both the airport and the harbor are maintained by the city of Unalaska.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Unalaska provides piped water to residents, drawing from a community well and surface sources. The city also provides a sewer service, utilizing a community septic system. There is a washeteria in the town, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to residents from the Unalaska Electric Utility Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is available from the Interior Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom and GCI. There is a television station in the town, and one channel is provided by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 682 housing units in the town, 575 are occupied; over 85 percent are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood, bottled gas, electric heat, or utility gas. The school system is operated by the city of Unalaska.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by Iliuliuk Family and Health Services, Inc., at a clinic owned by the village council and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Aleutian-Pribilof Island Association. Emergencies are handled by the Unalaska Volunteer Ambulance Service.

Unga

Unangan Aleut

Unga Corporation
P.O. Box 130
Sand Point, AK 99661
(907) 383-5215
Fax: 383-5233

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	62,378 acres

Total labor force	—
High school graduate or higher	—
Bachelor's degree or higher	—
Unemployment rate	—
Per capita income (1989)	—
Population	0
Percent native	—

LOCATION

Unga is located on the southeast coast of Unga Island, in the Shumagin Islands of the Aleutian chain. It is 10 miles from the community of Squaw Harbor and 500 miles southwest of Anchorage.

CLIMATE

Unga lies in the maritime climate zone, with relatively warm, wet winters and cool summers. Temperatures range from winter lows of -9°F to summer highs of 76°F. Total annual precipitation averages 33 inches, including snowfall of 52 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Unga was an Aleut village, first reported as Delarov in 1833 and then as Ougnagok in 1836. It is no longer occupied year-round.

GOVERNMENT

Unga is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the Aleutians East Borough (see Alaska introduction). It has a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Aleut Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

There are no employment opportunities in Unga, although the rich resources of the area would make a subsistence life-style possible.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Floatplanes or boats are the only means of transportation to and from Unga.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There are no community facilities in Unga.

Upper Kalskag

Yup'ik Eskimo

Kuskokwim Corporation
P.O. Box 104460
Anchorage, AK 99610
(907) 276-2101

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	92,160 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	79,547 acres
Total labor force	47
High school graduate or higher	45.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.9%
Unemployment rate	25.5%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,815
Population	172
Percent native	84.9%

LOCATION

Upper Kalskag is located on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River, two miles upriver from Lower Kalskag. It is 28 miles west of Aniak, 68 miles northeast of Bethel, and 348 miles west of Anchorage, in southwest Alaska.

CLIMATE

The climate of Upper Kalskag is semiarctic, with maritime influences from the Bering Sea. Temperatures range from winter lows of 15°F to occasional summer highs of 87°F. Precipitation averages 19 inches per year, including 60 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Upper Kalskag is a traditional Eskimo village, with a culture centered on subsistence activities and strongly influenced by the Roman Catholic church; the village's Russian Orthodox practitioners left to establish Lower Kalskag in 1940. The founding residents of Upper Kalskag were from Kaltkhagamute, four miles to the southwest. Over the years, residents of Crow Village, Russian Mission, and Paimute also moved to the village. George Morgan, a German immigrant who founded Georgetown, established a general store in the village and became its first postmaster in 1932. Paul N. Kameroff, Sr. established a general store, a pool hall, and a coffee shop at Upper Kalskag in the 1930s. A government school was built shortly thereafter.

The community owned a herd of 2,100 reindeer in the early years of the 20th century.

GOVERNMENT

Upper Kalskag was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1975, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Most residents of Upper Kalskag rely heavily on subsistence activities for their livelihoods. Villagers hunt moose, black bear, rabbit, game birds, porcupine, and water fowl. They fish for salmon, pike, whitefish, blackfish, and eel. A variety of fur-bearing animals are trapped, and various kinds of berries are gathered in the fall. Most cash income in the village is derived from public employment at the school, city, or clinic. Some commercial fishing occurs, and

some residents obtain seasonal employment as U.S. Bureau of Land Management fire fighters.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs three residents of the village.

FISHERIES

In 1989 the Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reported three limited-entry fishing permits issued to village residents; one was for the herring fishery, and two were for the salmon gill-net fishery.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 22 people, state government provides work for six more, and the federal government employs an additional three.

MANUFACTURING

Nondurable manufacturing provides employment for two village residents.

SERVICES

There are four general stores in the village; one of them also has a video-tape rental service.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs five residents of Upper Kalskag.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Upper Kalskag is accessible by air and water; its only road connections are with the village of Lower Kalskag. The Kuskokwim River affords easy accessibility by boat in summer and by snowmachine in winter. Barges deliver cargo and bulk fuel during the summer months. Daily scheduled air services deliver passengers, mail, and other cargo year-round. The 2,200-foot gravel airstrip is shared by the villages of Upper and Lower Kalskag.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is supplied to community residents by a community well, at a central watering point. Nine homes have individual wells with piped water. The school and stores also have individual wells. Residents without wells also haul water from an undeveloped spring and from the school. There is a piped sewage-disposal system, as well as individual septic tanks, and residents also use outhouses. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to residents from the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Bush-Tell, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is provided by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 51 housing units in the village, 48 are occupied; over half are heated with wood, while most of the rest are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Kuspuk Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Upper Kalskag Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

Venetie

Kutchin (Gwich'in) Athabascan

(no village corporation)

Native Village of Venetie

P.O. Box 99

Venetie, AK 99781

Former Venetie Reserve lands

(with Arctic Village) 1,799,928 acres

Patented lands 1,799,928 acres

Total labor force 56

High school graduate or higher 31.6%

Bachelor's degree or higher –

Unemployment rate 37.5%

Per capita income (1989) \$3,178

Population 182

Percent native 94.0%

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Venetie is located on the north side of the Chandalar River, 45 miles northwest of Fort Yukon in the interior of the state. Because of Venetie's unusual land situation, there is no village corporation, and residents are not shareholders of Doyon, Ltd., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction), although the village is in its region. In 1943 the Venetie Indian Reservation was established, at 1.8 million acres; it included Arctic Village. When the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act was passed in 1971, Arctic Village and Venetie elected to keep their reserve status. By the provisions of section 19(b) of ANCSA, "the Village Corporation shall not be eligible for any other land selections under this Act or to any distribution of Regional Corporation funds pursuant to section seven, and the enrolled residents of the Village Corporation shall not be eligible to receive Regional Corporation stock."

CLIMATE

Venetie has a continental subarctic climate, characterized by seasonal extremes in temperatures. Winters are long and harsh, summers warm and short. Winter temperatures vary between -71°F and 0°F; summer temperatures range from 65°F to 72°F. Precipitation averages 6.5 inches, including snowfall of 43 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The population of Venetie largely comprises descendants of the Neets'ii Gwich'in and, to a lesser extent, the Gwichyaa Dihii Gwich'in Indians. The founder of the village, "Old Robert," chose Venetie as a settlement location because of its plentiful fish and game. Natives of the region traditionally spent only the coldest winter months in cabins, while camping for the remainder of the year in subsistence food-gathering pursuits. Subsistence activities remain an important part of the local culture.

GOVERNMENT

Venetie is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by an Indian Reorganization Act village council, headed by a first chief. Venetie has no village corporation, and residents do not hold shares in any regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Venetie is heavily dependent on subsistence activities. Most cash employment is through the school, clinic, post office, store, and village council. The Alaska National Guard has used Venetie as a

cold-weather-survival training-school location. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management employs fire fighters from the village seasonally.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

State government provides work for 23 village residents, while the federal government employs an additional seven.

SERVICES

There is a general store in the village. Personal services provide employment for three village residents.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry provides employment for seven residents of Venetie.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Venetie is accessible almost exclusively by air. Because of its location on the Chandalar River, however, it is accessible by boat from May to October, although no barge service is available. Motorbikes, all-terrain vehicles, snowmachines, and dogsleds are used for local travel.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is available to residents at a central watering point, drawn from a community well. Residents use individual septic tanks and outhouses for sewage disposal. There is a washeteria in the village, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available from the Venetie Village Council, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One channel of television is provided by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 64 housing units in the village, 50 are occupied; over three-fourths are heated with wood, while the rest are heated with electric heat, oil, and bottled gas. The village school is operated by the Yukon Flats Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Venetie Health Clinic, owned by the village council and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Tanana Chiefs Conference.

Wainwright

Inupiat Eskimo

Olgoonik Corporation

Box 27

Wainwright, AK 99782

(907) 76302613

Fax: 763-2926

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA 170,870 acres
Interim conveyance (1994) 153,603 acres

Total labor force 197
High school graduate or higher 47.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher –
Unemployment rate 10.2%
Per capita income (1989) \$9,095

Population 492
Percent native 94.3%

LOCATION

Wainwright is located on the Chukchi Coast of the North Slope of Alaska, three miles northeast of the Kuk River estuary.

CLIMATE

Wainwright's climate is arctic. Temperatures range from winter lows of -56°F to occasional summer highs of 80°F. Precipitation is light, averaging five inches annually, including snowfall of 12 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Wainwright is a traditional Eskimo village, with a culture centered on a subsistence way of life. The area around Wainwright has historically been well-populated. A map of 1853 reports the native name of the village to be Olrona. The lagoon was named in 1826 by the captain of a U.S. naval vessel for one of his crew members, Lieutenant John Wainwright. The present village site was chosen by the captain of a ship delivering school construction materials in 1904 because sea-ice conditions were favorable for landing. A post office was established here in 1916.

GOVERNMENT

Wainwright was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1962, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the North Slope Borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Economic opportunities in Wainwright are influenced by its proximity to Barrow and by the fact that it is one of the older, more established villages. The sale of local Eskimo arts and crafts supplements income, along with subsistence activities.

CONSTRUCTION

There is a general contracting business in the village, owned by the village corporation. The construction industry provides employment for 38 village residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 121 residents of the village, while the federal government employs an additional seven.

SERVICES

There are five taxi services in the village, in addition to a general store. Wholesale trade provides employment for three village residents, retail trade 18, finance and related businesses four, repair services five, and professional services other than health and education two.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a restaurant and hotel in the village, run by the village corporation, and a video-tape rental service. Entertainment and recreation employ four village residents.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry provides employment for 12 residents of Wainwright.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Wainwright is accessible by air and water only. Air travel provides the village's only year-round access, while marine and land transportation provide seasonal access. Bulk cargo is barged from Barrow during the summer months. Snowmachines and all-terrain vehicles, in addition to small boats, provide local transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The North Slope Borough provides water at a central point, in addition to a water truck; water is drawn from a surface source. The borough also provides a honeybucket-hauling service for sewage disposal. There is a washeteria in the village. Electricity is available to residents from the North Slope Borough, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Arctic Slope Telephone Association Cooperative, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable television service is available in the village, in addition to one channel offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 160 housing units in the village, 133 are occupied; almost all are heated with oil, while some are heated with coal. Alak School offers classes for students from preschool through high school, in addition to adult basic education and vocational training; it is operated by the North Slope Borough. Residents use the school's swimming pool and gymnasium for recreation.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Wainwright Health Clinic, owned by the North Slope Borough and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the North Slope Regional Health Corporation. Emergencies are handled by the Wainwright Volunteer Fire Department.

Wales

Inupiat Eskimo	
Wales Native Corporation	
P.O. Box 529	
Wales, AK 99783	
(907) 664-3641	
Fax: 664-3641	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	108,800 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	82,012 acres
Total labor force	57
High school graduate or higher	55.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.6%
Unemployment rate	19.3%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,174
Population	161
Percent native	88.8%

LOCATION

Wales is located on Cape Prince of Wales, at the western tip of the Seward Peninsula, 111 miles northwest of Nome.

CLIMATE

The climate of Wales is principally maritime when the Bering Strait is ice free, usually from June to November; after freeze-up, there is an abrupt change to a cold, continental climate. Average summer temperatures range from 40°F to 50°F; winter temperatures average from -10°F to 6°F. Average annual precipitation is 10 inches, including 35 inches of snowfall. Frequent fog, wind, and blizzards limit access to the community.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Wales is an Inupiat Eskimo village, with a strong, traditional whaling culture. Ancient songs, dances, and customs are still practiced. In the summer, Little Diomed residents travel to the village in large, traditional skin boats. Before the influenza epidemic

of 1918, it was the region's largest and most prosperous village, with more than 500 residents. A burial mound of the Birnirk Culture, almost 1,500 years old, was discovered near Wales and is now a national landmark. In 1827 the Russian navy reported the Eskimo villages of Eidamoo near the coast and King-a-ghe farther inland. In 1890 the American Missionary Association established a mission here, and in 1894 a reindeer station was organized.

GOVERNMENT

Wales was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1964, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Bering Straits Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The economy of Wales is based on subsistence hunting and fishing, trapping, traditional arts and crafts, and some mining. A private reindeer herd is managed out of the village, and local residents are employed to assist in the harvest.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 14 people, state government provides work for 13 more, and the federal government employs an additional four.

MANUFACTURING

Durable manufacturing provides employment for two village residents.

SERVICES

There is a general store in the village, in addition to two grocery stores and three child-care services. The village corporation also offers some business services. Eight residents of Wales are employed in professional services other than health and education, and 11 work in communications and utilities.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are two video-tape rental services in Wales. Entertainment and recreation offer employment to nine village residents.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry provides employment for six residents of Wales.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Wales is accessible by air and sea only. There is a 2,600-foot gravel airstrip, and the ice on the Bering Strait is frequently used for landing by planes in the winter months. Scheduled and charter flights are available. A cargo ship delivers goods to Nome; they are then lightered one-half mile to shore. Skin boats are still a popular method of sea travel, and snowmachines are used in the winter for land transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Wales provides piped water to residents, as well as water at a central point, drawn from a surface source. The city also provides a honeybucket-collection service, and residents use individual septic tanks and outhouses as well. There is a washeteria in the village, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available from the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Mukluk Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable television service is available in the village, and one channel is offered by the Rural

Alaska Television Network. Of 66 housing units in the village, 49 are occupied; almost all are heated with oil, while a few are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Bering Straits Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Wales Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Norton Sound Health Corporation.

White Mountain

Inupiat Eskimo

White Mountain Native Corporation
P.O. Box 81
White Mountain, AK 99784

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	128,846 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	97,327 acres
Total labor force	55
High school graduate or higher	67.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.3%
Unemployment rate	36.4%
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,324
Population	180
Percent native	87.8%

LOCATION

White Mountain is located on the west bank of the Fish River, on the Seward Peninsula, 63 miles east of Nome.

CLIMATE

White Mountain has a transitional climate, with less extreme seasonal and daily temperatures than other area communities. Continental influences prevail in the ice-bound winter months. Average summer temperatures range from 41°F to 61°F; winter temperatures vary from -7°F to 15°F. Annual precipitation is 15 inches, including 58 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

White Mountain is an Eskimo village, with historical influences from the gold rush. Subsistence activities are an important part of the culture; the entire population depends on subsistence hunting and fishing, and most spend the summer months at fish camps. The Eskimo fish camp of Nutchirviq was located at the site of the present village. The bountiful fish in both the Fish and Inukluk rivers supported the area's native population. White Mountain grew after the influx of prospectors from the gold rush of 1900. The first structure was a warehouse, built by the miner Charles Lane, to store supplies for his claim in the Council District. It was also the site of a government-subsidized orphanage, which became an industrial school in 1926.

GOVERNMENT

White Mountain was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1969, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Bering Straits Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Subsistence activities are an important part of the village economy. The school, native store, and White Mountain Lodge provide the only local cash employment. Seasonal work includes commercial fishing, construction outside of town, and fire fighting for the Bureau of Land Management. Ivory and bone carvings also contribute some cash.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs seven people, state government provides work for 23 more, and the federal government employs an additional three.

SERVICES

There is a variety store, a general store, a catalog shoe dealership, and four child-care services in the village. Repair services employ one village resident and personal services provide work for another.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a lodge in the village, catering to tourists. There is also a recreation hall.

TRANSPORTATION

There is an airport terminal service in the village. The transportation industry provides employment for one White Mountain resident.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Access to White Mountain is by air and sea; there are no road connections to other communities. Scheduled flights are available daily from Nome. Major improvements to the airport have recently been funded by the U.S. government. The Fish River is used for floatplanes. There is no dock in the village; supplies are lightered from Nome and off-loaded on the beach. Bulk cargo arrives annually in Nome from Seattle.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of White Mountain provides piped water to residents, as well as water at the city-operated washeteria; it is drawn from a community well. The city also operates a honeybucket dump and a community septic system. Residents also use outhouses. Electricity is available to residents from White Mountain Utilities, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Mukluk Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable television service is available in the village, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 69 housing units in the village, 58 are occupied; half are heated with oil, while half are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Bering Straits Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the White Mountain Health Clinic, owned by the village council and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Norton Sound Health Corporation.

Yakutat

Tlingit	
Yak-Tat Kwaan, Incorporated	
P.O. Box 416	
Yakutat, AK 99689	
(907) 784-3335	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	23,040 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	23,008 acres
Total labor force	
288	
High school graduate or higher	59.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.0%
Unemployment rate	11.8%
Per capita income (1989)	\$11,956
Population	
534	
Percent native	55.1%

LOCATION

Yakutat is an isolated community in the lowlands, along the Gulf of Alaska, 212 miles northwest of Juneau and 225 miles east of Cordova, at the mouth of Yakutat Bay.

CLIMATE

Yakutat has a maritime climate, characterized by relatively mild, often rainy weather. Average winter temperatures range from 17°F to 39°F; summer temperatures vary from 42°F to 60°F. Yakutat receives some of the heaviest precipitation in the state.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Yakutat has a diverse cultural history. The original settlers are believed to have been Eyak people from the Copper River area, who were conquered by the Tlingits. The area maintains its traditional Tlingit culture, with influences from the original Eyaks, as well as from Russian, English, and American traders and miners. Fishing and subsistence activities remain an important part of the culture.

The village name derives from a Tlingit word meaning “the place where the canoes rest.” The Russian American Company built a fort in Yakutat in 1805. Because they would not allow the local Tlingits access to their traditional fisheries, a war party attacked and destroyed the post. In 1884 the Alaska Commercial Company opened a store in Yakutat. By 1886 beaches in the area were being mined for gold. In 1889 the Swedish Free Mission church had opened a school and sawmill in the area. A cannery, sawmill, store, and railroad were constructed beginning in 1903; most residents moved to the current site of Yakutat to be closer to this cannery, which operated through 1970. During World War II, a large aviation garrison and paved runway were constructed. Troops were withdrawn after the war, but the runway is still in use.

GOVERNMENT

Yakutat was incorporated under Alaska law as a home-rule borough in 1992, with a mayor, city manager, and council; it is located in the borough of Yakutat (see Alaska introduction). Yakutat also has a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Sealaska Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Yakutat's economy is dependent on fishing, fish processing, logging activities, and government services. Most residents depend on subsistence hunting and fishing to supplement their income. A cold-storage plant and a logging company are the major private

employers. Recreational fishing in the Situk River brings visitors to Yakutat.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs 18 residents of the village.

FISHERIES

There is a fish-buying business in the village, as well as an aquaculture business. Commercial fishing is an important source of income for a number of village residents.

FORESTRY

Logging makes an important contribution to the village economy.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 46 people, state government provides work for 18 more, and the federal government employs an additional 12.

MANUFACTURING

There is a sawmill in the village and a fabricated-metal products plant. Durable manufacturing employs 13 residents of Yakutat, while nondurable manufacturing provides employment for 50 more.

SERVICES

There is a meat and fish market, a gas station, a jewelry store, a florist, an investment service, an automobile-repair service, and a business-consulting service in Yakutat. Wholesale trade employs eight village residents, retail trade 24, finance and related businesses three, repair services eight, personal services eight, communications and utilities five, and professional services other than health and education 20.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a tourist lodge in the village, as well as a fishing-and-hunting guide service, and a recreation hall. Entertainment and recreation employ two village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Yakutat is accessible by air and water. There are scheduled jet flights, air taxis, and floatplane services. There are two jet-certified runways; one is 7,813 feet long, made of concrete, while the other is 7,750 feet long and paved with asphalt. The city owns a small-boat harbor, a seaplane float, and a dock. Barges deliver goods monthly during the winter and more frequently in the summer.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Yakutat provides residents with piped water, drawn from a community well. The city also provides a sewage system, and some residents use individual septic tanks. There is a washeteria in the village. Electricity is provided by Yakutat Power, Inc., operated by the city, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One channel of television is provided by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 189 housing units in the village, 175 are occupied; over 85 percent are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood and electric heat. The schools in Yakutat are operated by the city school district.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Yakutat Community Health Center, owned by the village council and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation. Emergencies are handled by the Yakutat Volunteer Emergency Medical Service Rescue Squad.

